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SENATORS MAKE VIGOROUS ATTACK ON ANTI-BEER BILL

Messrs. Lodge, Knox and Williams Assert That It Is Unconstitutional—Montana Senator Offers Proof to the Contrary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opponents of the Volstead anti-beer bill made vigorous onslaughts on the measure when it was called up for consideration by the United States Senate yesterday. The day's debate marked the opening bombardment by the outstanding opponents of the measure in the Senate. Among those who attacked the bill were Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, and John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

All three senators contended that the measure went too far in attempting to regulate liquor for medicinal purposes. Senators Knox and Lodge contending that inasmuch as the Eighteenth Amendment provided for the regulation of liquor "for beverage purposes" only any regulation or restriction for medicinal purposes was outside the constitutional limitation.

Charge of Unconstitutionality

The charge of unconstitutionality made against the measure provoked a reply from Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, one of the leading constitutional lawyers in the United States, who declared that the amendment did not place on Congress any restrictions such as Senator Knox indicated.

The Montana Senator quoted from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to show that, in numerous cases which have arisen out of the Volstead act, the court uniformly sustained the right of Congress to regulate beverages which did not even contain alcohol, if such regulation was necessary to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Charges made by Senator Knox and James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, that restrictions imposed were prejudicial to and showed lack of trust in the medical profession were swept aside by Senator Walsh, who showed from the records of the profession, through its recognized spokesmen, had condemned beer as a therapeutic acid, and had on various occasions condemned "the scoundrelly members of the profession" who abused the law.

Restrictions on Medical Profession

Mr. Walsh pointed out that while the Interstate Commerce Act was designed to include in its scope only interstate matters, the Supreme Court had on innumerable occasions sustained the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to interfere with interstate matters where these affected the enforcement or carrying out of the act. That Congress as well as the states could impose restrictions on the medical profession was shown by Senator Walsh, when he pointed out that the Harrison Narcotic Act imposed such restrictions in the interest of public safety, and that it was never questioned by the Supreme Court.

"In the same line of argument," said Senator Walsh, "to which we have listened this morning against the measure now before us was addressed to the Senate and the Supreme Court of the United States with reference to one of the most successful features of the original Volstead act. It was contended on the floor that the constitutional provision was limited to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, and that liquor containing not more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol was not intoxicating, and that therefore the provision was plainly beyond the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

Within the Powers of Congress

"If liquor may be used for medicinal purposes, and the manufacture of it is likely to lead, as it undoubtedly is, to the manufacture and sale of it for beverage purposes, it is unquestionably within the powers of Congress to regulate the use of it and the manufacture of it for medicinal purposes in order that it shall not be diverted from that use to the prohibited purpose."

This principle, the Senator showed, has been fully sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. He continued:

"If for the purpose of actually preventing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor it becomes necessary to regulate its manufacture and sale for legitimate purposes, as it undoubtedly is, the Congress may exercise that power and enact such reasonable legislation as is calculated to effect that end."

Medical Society Rejects Alcohol

As to how senators put more stress on the value attached to liquor as a medicine than the medical profession itself did, Senator Walsh quoted the resolution adopted by the American Medical Society in 1917 to wit: "Resolved, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

"Now, bear in mind," continued the

senator, "that this relates to all manner of alcoholic or intoxicating liquor; and this great association recognizes that the law is being violated through the connivance of unfaithful and scoundrelly members of its own profession. The testimony in the record of the hearings is overwhelming that beer and other malt liquors have no therapeutic value, and that the medical profession did not come in any way before the committee to protest against the restrictions on the profession against which senators here are declaiming. I go by the record and by the record alone."

Senator Knox's Explanation

Senator Knox in the speech which provoked the Walsh rejoinder said in part:

"I should like to say a word or two in explanation of the vote I intend to cast upon this amendment and more particularly for the purpose of informing the very few of the 9,000,000 people in my state, who have urged upon me to swallow, hook, line, sinker, pole and all, every proposition that is presented here labeled prohibition. When the Eighteenth Amendment was before this body, I took the trouble to read it before I voted upon it, and when I read it, I found that it contained only one limitation; that is, it only contained limitations with respect to one thing, and those limitations were the right to manufacture, sell or transport intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. I was willing, and my vote so indicated, that that question be submitted to the American people."

Senator Lodge said that he had voted for the Volstead law because the Eighteenth Amendment was in the Constitution and should therefore be utterly, sanely and vigorously enforced.

"On this theory," Senator Lodge said, "I voted for the Volstead law, but I think that the bill now before us carries prohibition far beyond any point that even the proponents of prohibition ever dreamed of. It is not only bad in itself, but in my opinion, will defeat the very purposes it was intended to accomplish. Furthermore, I think there is grave doubt that this proposal is constitutional. The amendment very clearly states 'for beverage purposes,' and it seems to me to include something purely medical is going rather beyond the limits of the amendment. I think there is a point here that is very likely to get into court."

IRISH DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON

Eamonn de Valera and Party Receive Enthusiastic Welcome from Compatriots—Orange Day Celebrated in Ulster

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Sinn Fein delegation arrived here this evening. Eamonn de Valera was accompanied by Arthur Griffith, R. C. Barton, Count Plunkett, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Austin Stack. The delegation was met by a large crowd of Irish compatriots, who gave Mr. de Valera an enthusiastic welcome, unfurling the Irish flag in the station immediately he appeared. A surging crowd of some 3000 persons prevented anything in the nature of an organized welcome to Mr. de Valera, though representatives of the Irish Self-Determination League had arranged one.

Mr. de Valera expressed great pleasure at the warm welcome accorded him, but declined to comment about the forthcoming conference. On his arrival at Holyhead this morning by the Royal Mail steamer Curragmore, Mr. de Valera and party, accompanied by Erskine Childers, were met by large crowds who had gathered on the Admiralty Pier, but there was no demonstration. A special saloon was provided on the London train for the party by the railway company.

After the arrival in London, Mr. de Valera issued the following statement: "I have had a very pleasant journey and appreciate the welcome given en route by Ireland's friends. There is no reason why the people of these two islands should continue in enmity. It is simply a question of recognizing justice as the necessary foundation for peace."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday)—July 12, Orange Day, celebrations in the north of Ireland took place today in brilliant weather. The largest demonstration was at Finghy, Belfast, where fully 100,000 persons attended. The procession from the city was the largest on record. Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of North Ireland, and numerous members addressed the meeting, which passed a resolution of loyalty.

Belfast is now quiet, but much excitement prevailed in the city last night, and heavy rifle and revolver fighting took place in several districts, but no serious casualties are reported. As the members of the Orange lodge, with band and banner, were proceeding along York street last night, they were attacked by gunmen who had taken up positions in a side street. The police on duty in the vicinity returned the fire and when the procession had passed, matters became normal.

GREECE AS A CHECK TO IMPERIALISTS

Greek Nation, Called Safeguard Against Spread of Pan-Islamic and Soviet Ideas, Is Said to Merit Support of the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed Dr. George Vilaras, Venizelist deputy in the Greek Parliament from Epirus and former Greek Consul in Philadelphia, who arrived recently from Greece on a brief visit to this country. On being questioned concerning conditions in Greece, Dr. Vilaras replied that Greece is passing through an extremely critical period as regards both its internal and its external affairs. Internally, through an unfortunate mistake of a slight majority of the Greek electorate, Constantine has been returned to the Greek throne. The people, who had been weary by almost uninterrupted fighting since 1912, fell easy dupes to the insincere promises of the Royalists to bring quick peace and prosperity to the country. But now the cold facts are beginning to disillusion the public. Already, the Labor and farmer groups and a large part of the commercial classes are turning away from the present party in power to the Venizelists. According to Dr. Vilaras, four-fifths of the officers and 70 per cent of the troops are Venizelist, whereas, before, almost the entire army was Royalist.

"I have lived long enough in the United States," Dr. Vilaras went on to say, "to appreciate the profound worth of republican institutions, and it is my personal opinion that events in Greece are inevitably leading toward the establishment of the republican form of government. In the progress of this movement, the return of many Greeks who have lived for years in the United States, has been a very important factor."

Where Greeks Are United Dr. Vilaras pointed out that this attitude was not justified; for one thing, it is not right to punish the unredeemed Greeks by reenslaving them under the Turks, for the mistake of a small majority of the Greeks of the kingdom, when the unredeemed Greeks themselves took no part in the elections, and are known to be overwhelmingly one might say unanimously—Venizelist; for another thing, the unfortunate return of Constantine to the Greek throne was a matter purely of internal politics and in no way constituted a change in the sentiments of the Greeks, who fought valiantly in the great war by the side of America and the Allies.

Policy Misunderstood Dr. Vilaras further stated that the execution of the Sevres Treaty was dictated not only by Greek rights, but by considerations relating to the peace of the western world in general. The history of the Turkish people has shown them to be of a cowardly nature, awed by physical force but deaf to any appeals of reason. The attempts of France and Italy to initiate a conciliatory policy toward the Turks have been construed by the latter as signs of weakness; in fact, despite treaty agreements between France and Turkey, we have the spectacle of the Turks fighting the French in Cilicia and Syria.

The Turks are becoming more and more arrogant in their demands, and are now organizing an aggressive pan-Islamic bloc both in order to resist the execution of the Sevres Treaty signed by the Allies and Turkey herself, and to revive the old power of Islam in international affairs. "I may point," said Dr. Vilaras, "to the recent uprisings in Egypt as an example of this waking up of Islam as a political force, which came about through the activity of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and of the Young Turks before him."

Tools of Bolsheviki

Moreover, the Turks are but tools in the hands of the Bolsheviki who, by making all kinds of extravagant promises, are winning them over as allies in their efforts to spread Communism by arms into Europe and America. Secret directions to Bolshevist agents have been discovered urging them to exploit the nationalistic inclinations of various peoples such as the Egyptians, the Turks, the Arabs, the Afghans, and the Persians, in order to upset the present political equilibrium and make way for Bolshevist doctrines.

Against this double danger of pan-Islamic and Bolshevist imperialism, Greece is the best safeguard. Greece should, therefore, receive both moral and practical support for a speedy and complete enforcement of the Treaty of Sevres.

"I am confident," said Dr. Vilaras, "that the United States will continue its support of the Greek rights and show to Greece the same sympathy which it exhibited during the war and the peace negotiations; for, after all, it is unfair to punish a whole race for the hasty mistake of a group which, though politically a majority, was ethnically only a minority of the Greek people."

Britain's representation at the coming disarmament conference will, it is considered, be somewhat in the nature of a confirmation of the recent British naval policy, the government having practically put into effect the very naval measures which Mr. Harding is advocating.

NEWS SUMMARY

With the announcement that the anniversary of the signing of the armistice, November 11, may be selected as the date for the convening in Washington of the conference proposed by President Harding to consider disarmament, it is stated authoritatively that as a result of the deliberation an association of nations may be formed. This would be along the line of President Harding's proposal, rather than along that followed by the Versailles Conference, it is said.

In an attempt to nullify the efforts of the nation's farmers at seeking relief from their present financial plight, Senator Kenyon charged yesterday in the Senate that the most powerful factors in organized business had banded together, and he introduced a resolution calling for a Congressional inquiry.

The Christian Endeavorers have changed their slogan to "A Warless World in 1923." The New York convention endorsed prohibition and relief for the Armenians, insisted on the annihilation of the opium traffic, approved federal censorship of films and demanded respect for the Sabbath. Des Moines, Iowa, was chosen for the next convention.

A survey of the construction industry in the United States shows that it is operating much below capacity, owing to Labor troubles and the disinclination of the public to engage in building enterprises while high costs prevail.

Congress cannot overestimate the gravity of the situation which will confront the southern farmers when the new cotton crop comes on the market. Representative Summers of Texas told the joint agricultural inquiry commission. He advocated an emergency relief the obtaining of a preferential credit basis abroad, and the extension of credit to agricultural sections at home.

A vigorous attack was made yesterday in the Senate on the Volstead anti-beer bill by Senators Lodge, Knox and Williams, who declared the measure unconstitutional. Senator Walsh of Montana replied at length to this argument, quoting court decisions to prove that the claim of unconstitutionality was without foundation.

President Harding in an address delivered in person before the Senate yesterday asked for a delay on the soldiers' bonus bill, saying that it would impose too heavy a financial burden on the already overburdened Treasury at the present time.

If nothing of paramount importance intervenes, Mr. Lloyd George will himself visit the United States in connection with the coming conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions, according to authoritative information. B. Lenox Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government, pointed out that Canada, as a nation which politics has had a decisive effect on the imperial conference, will be represented as a separate nation at the coming Washington conference. As to the joint declaration made to the League of Nations by Britain and Japan regarding their mutual agreement, it is regarded by Mr. Simpson as only another step toward the complete abrogation of their agreement.

The Washington conference on disarmament has become the chief topic in French political circles. It is expected that Mr. Briand himself will visit America toward the beginning of November. The government accepted the Premier's pacific sentiments, as recently expressed in the Senate, with eagerness.

Military action on the part of Greece has commenced. A service at the cathedral in Smyrna, attended by the King, Prince Nicholas and the Minister of War, was held for the success of the Greek arms. The Hellenes at Constantinople have proclaimed their union with Hellenism, before their age-long enemy.

A discussion of war methods, as irrelevant to the case in point, was sharply checked by the court presiding over the trials of Germany's alleged war criminals at Leipzig. A submarine commander, one of the defendants, has it was voluntarily charged by the German Government, fled from the country.

Eamonn de Valera, leader of the Sinn Fein delegation, arrived in London yesterday, accompanied by Arthur Griffith, R. C. Barton, Count Plunkett, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Austin Stack. The delegation was met by a large crowd of Irish compatriots, who gave Mr. de Valera an enthusiastic welcome, unfurling the Irish flag in the station when he appeared. The Sinn Fein President later issued a statement in which he declared he saw "no reason" why the people of Britain and Ireland should continue in enmity.

Britain's representation at the coming disarmament conference will, it is considered, be somewhat in the nature of a confirmation of the recent British naval policy, the government having practically put into effect the very naval measures which Mr. Harding is advocating.

WAY TO BE SOUGHT TO INSURE PEACE

Adjustment of World Problems Regarded as Essential to Any Plan for Disarmament—Nations Are Responding to Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—If the wishes of the Administration are regarded, the conference to consider the limitation of armaments, to share in which President Harding has extended invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China, will meet in Washington on the anniversary of the signing of the armistice, November 11, next.

It had been anticipated that the meeting would be arranged earlier, but now that the announcement has been made that such a conference is to be held, and as projects which might prove embarrassing if they had gone forward are being held in check, there is no great reason for haste, and there are arguments in favor of proceeding with the ground work of preparation slowly and thoroughly. The government of each country will want time in which to consider and formulate its policies and to prepare the instructions for its representatives, as well as to decide upon the selection of its delegates. It will take considerable time for the delegations from China and Japan to reach the United States after they have been chosen.

Association Possible

For the first time yesterday, it was definitely admitted, such an association of nations as the President has referred to at various times, might result from the gathering of representatives of the powers in Washington. It cannot be said, on any official authority, that that is the object of the invitation, but it can be stated that it is regarded as quite probable that after the representatives of the powers have come together and studied their respective needs and desires, it may be possible to obtain the assent of all to an association that will function practically. Chimeras, vain visions, tenuous experiments, are emphatically barred by the Administration in this new attempt to find a basis of international cooperation. The determination to discover a "practical" means of coming to an understanding with other nations regarding the "principles and policies" which lie at the foundations of peace, amity and prosperity is frequently voiced.

Plan Is Far-Reaching

While there is a disposition to give the President due credit for his part in sending out the call for a conference on armaments, those who are familiar with the far-reaching scope of this council, politically and economically, are letting it be known that this is the secondary and consequent problem, not primary or causative. As it was succinctly put yesterday, "Nations will not want to curtail their means of defense, or offense, until they can be reassured that practical and dependable action has been taken to make their maintenance unnecessary." That is why the broad fundamentals of "policies" and "principles" is to be taken up first, and in this way be included every interest, every dispute, every misunderstanding which is lying in wait to threaten the peace of the world, and the existence of which makes it impossible for the nations to limit their navies and reduce their armies.

That is why the United States has set forth the importance of the Pacific and Far East problems and has invited China to participate. The peace of the world is not secure, and armaments will continue to burden the people with their cost and maintenance until these problems are taken care of. The interests involved and the complications are many. While so much has been said about armies and navies in the rather loose talk prevailing on disarmament, there are other features than ships and soldiers and guns to be discussed. There is the great problem of aircraft and of chemical gases to be studied and acted upon, matters which will call for expert information. Limitations are as essential here as in regard to the familiar branches of the army and navy.

General Accord Shown

There has been considerable discussion of the possibility that Washington might be objected to as a place of meeting, but this government, which issued the invitation, is of the opinion that there is no city in the world where so few grounds for objection could be found. The United States has no claims or designs on territory other than that it already possesses. It has no schemes for exploitation.

It is on amiable terms with all the world, and no one is seeking to make war or oppose its policies. France has already accepted the invitation. Great Britain has given notice that it intends to. Of Italy, there is doubt. The news from Tokyo is to the effect that Japan will not refuse. As for other countries than those which have been invited to participate, it was explained yesterday, it was quite possible that, as progress was made, it might be necessary to bring in those which obviously had interests to be considered and protected. This is especially true when it comes to dealing with the Far East. It is

conceivable that The Netherlands, for example, with their extensive possessions and large business interests in the Far East, might be asked to join the conference when conditions were reached which affected them.

Russia's Future

As to Russia, there have been many questions as to how her property and her rights may be protected, both in Europe and in Asia, at a time when she has no government which can be dealt with. In reply to this the statement is made that it would be the aim of the conference to act justly toward all nations and all questions arising concerning them, and that in such a case the interests of Russia will not be allowed to suffer. So far as the United States is concerned, her demand for an open door and the integrity of China is taken as an indication of what her attitude will be respecting the rights of Russia in Asia.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

There has been some confusion in regard to the status of the Anglo-Japanese compact at this time, owing chiefly to the fact that it contained a provision that it was to remain in force for one year after the date of denunciation. The letter to the League of Nations a year ago was generally accepted to have been in the nature of a denunciation, in which case it would now be due to expire, but it appears that that is not officially accepted by the contracting parties, the British and Japanese, as a denunciation, and that the compact therefore remains in effect. The significant thing, it was pointed out here yesterday, is that it has not been renewed and now will not be until after the conference has been held; it is merely being permitted to drift along, which is a very different thing from the aggressive step which a renewal would have been in the circumstances.

Germany's Position

It is being disclosed that the position of Germany is by no means a negligible factor in stimulating these nations to confer on the subject of limitations of armaments. Germany is the only country that has been relieved of the enormous expenses entailed by the upkeep of great military and naval establishments. In consequence, her man power is being utilized to increase her productivity, and already there are indications that she is making enormous strides toward industrial and economic recuperation. She is aided by the fact that hours of labor are long and there is no agitation to shorten them. Wages also are low, compared with those of other countries, which will not be able to compete with her when she gets into the markets of the world with her manufactured goods.

Indemnity that she is called upon to pay is less than the cost of maintaining her army and navy plus what the loss of productivity would be. Moreover, in a generation she will have paid her indemnity and will have developed her economic, industrial and financial strength as no other country can do while burdened with the taxes in men and money necessary to maintain great armaments.

Every one who has been in Germany recently has been impressed with the evidences of her return to prosperity, which is more rapid than in any other country in Europe. One reason, of course, is to be found in the fact that German territory and property did not suffer from the ravages of the war, but by far the greater measure of her prosperity is being attributed to her freedom from military burdens. France is beginning to take notice of that, and to apprehend economic victories from her neighbor over whom she triumphed in war. That, it is believed, may affect France favorably in the consideration of the desirability of reducing armaments, in order that the people may have a better opportunity to compete with Germany in the markets of the world.

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for Japan, and reopen all the questions which were raised by her spokesmen at Versailles.

On the other hand, it she would join with the other members of the conference in solving a new line of policy on a broad basis, the smaller issues might be settled on Lord Curzon's terms, to adjust themselves accordingly. It is understood that the Chinese Government has accepted this view, and has been more prompt in acceptance than her neighbor.

The joint declaration made to the League of Nations by Britain and Japan regarding the Anglo-Japanese agreement is regarded by Mr. Simpson as only another step toward the complete abolition of the agreement.

British Press Unanimous

President Harding's Action Heartily Praised

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British press is unanimous in stating that the step taken by President Harding was made possible by the conference of Premiers which laid the foundation for what has been done. The Times carries the following statement from Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, who will represent Canada at the Washington conference:

"It was with the greatest satisfaction that I learned of President Harding's notable announcement. To a distracted world it offers new hope and a promise of relief from the uncertainties and apprehensions that have clouded the future."

"Nowhere will it be welcomed more eagerly than in Canada, for it has been the unwavering belief of Canadians that the issues involved in the question of armaments as well as in the closely connected problems of the Pacific and the Far East, can be best settled by a full and frank consultation among the nations chiefly interested—that is, by the method of free conference."

"Their belief is based on their experience with this method in the new world, and they will unquestionably seek every means to insure successful results from this momentous proposal made by the President of the United States in the name of his country."

The Daily Telegraph praises President Harding's courage and judgment, and outlines as the problem before the conference "to devise a scheme which will satisfy American opinion, protect China's development and be compatible with the true interests of Japan and the British Empire."

"If that task is accomplished, we believe it can be accomplished, a glorious vista of international concord and cooperation may open before the eyes of humanity."

Referring to the ultimate aim in the limitation of armaments it declares that if the conference cannot in concert find some solution, it must be hopeless indeed. The Daily Telegraph does not believe it is hopeless, but points out that "the difficulties are great and must not be underestimated."

The Daily Mail says "the United States may well be proud that the President, by his noble and great-hearted step, has given her the honor of leading in a sincere and earnest effort to achieve practical disarmament."

The paper believes that the conference in Washington may be pregnant with greater benefit to mankind and take higher rank in history than the conference at Paris.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that there has been simultaneous initiative by America and Great Britain toward a Pacific Conference, and says that from different starting points they converged toward a common conclusion.

"It should be a great help to President Harding," it adds "that the British Empire, including three white peoples with Pacific seaboard, have met his ideas half way. He may be assured that we shall support him with no less sincerity in a wider scheme of disarmament."

Open Door in China

Britain Desires to Give Chinese Every Opportunity to Develop

LONDON, England (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Mr. Lloyd George in a lengthy statement to the House of Commons today gave a full and frank explanation of the steps leading to the proposed conference for the discussion of armaments. The basic ideal of the British policy, he declared, was friendly cooperation with the United States.

"We are all convinced," said the Prime Minister, "that upon this, more than any single factor, depends the peace and well-being of the world."

The initiative of President Harding with respect to an international conference on the limitation of armaments had been received with the utmost pleasure by Great Britain, said Mr. Lloyd George, and he added that he spoke for the Empire as a whole.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement, the Premier continued, would remain in force until it was denounced either by Japan or Britain and would not be exactly determined until 12 months from the date on which notice of denunciation was given.

Friendship with Japan

"A broader discussion of the Far Eastern and Pacific policy to which we then turned," he said, "showed a general agreement on the main lines of the course which the Imperial Cabinet desires to pursue. I have already explained that the first principle of our policy was friendly cooperation with the United States. We are all convinced that upon this more than any single factor, depends the peace and well-being of the world."

"We also desire, as I have stated, to maintain our close friendship and cooperation with Japan. The greatest merit of that most valuable friendship is that it harmonizes the influences and activities of the two greatest Asiatic powers, and thus constitutes an essential safeguard to the well-being of the British Empire and the peace of the East."

being of the British Empire and the peace of the East.

"We also aim at preserving the open door in China and at giving the Chinese people every opportunity for peaceful progress and development."

"In addition to these considerations, we desire to safeguard our own vital interests in the Pacific and preclude any competition in naval armaments between the Pacific powers."

"All the representatives of the Empire agreed that our standpoint on these questions should be communicated with complete frankness to the United States, Japan and China with the object of securing an exchange of views which might lead to more formal discussions and a conference."

"Lord Curzon accordingly held conversations last week with the American and Japanese Ambassadors and the Chinese Minister, in which he communicated to them the views of their respective governments. He expressed at these conversations the very strong hope that this exchange of views might, if their governments shared our desire in that respect, pave the way to conferences on the problems of the Pacific and the Far East."

"Let me add only one word as to the part played in these events by the gathering of the Imperial conference. I venture to say the action taken by that conference would not have been taken in so prompt, effective and unanimous a fashion but for the intimate personal consultations between the premiers of the Empire and the representatives of India, which this gathering enabled us to enjoy. We have taken counsel together without reserve."

"With the result before us I need not elaborate the value of intimate collaboration in the conduct of the Empire's affairs."

Germans Praise Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—President Harding's disarmament conference plan aroused enormous public interest here. Today's newspapers devoted their chief editorials to its discussion. Almost the entire press, particularly the Social and Democratic organs, praised the President's courage and splendid vision in calling on the world to seek the means of reducing the crushing armaments burden.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "In summoning a conference to Washington, President Harding is determined to avoid Mr. Wilson's mistake of losing touch with American public opinion." The "Berliner Tageblatt" says the proposal has risks, but its success would win President Harding the gratitude of mankind.

ARISTIDE BRIAND MAY VISIT AMERICA

France Warmly Approves President Harding's Proposal for a Conference on Disarmament Which Premier May Attend

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Washington conference on disarmament has become the principal political topic in France. It is expected that Aristide Briand will visit America toward the beginning of November, and as Mr. Lloyd George will also be present, besides the representatives of Japan and China, the question of the Pacific should at last be settled.

France is prepared to consider the possibility of general disarmament, while having regard to her special position on the continent. There is no doubt that Mr. Briand's policy has produced better feeling in France, and too much notice should not be taken of passing incidents which seem to indicate a revival of French suspicions in respect of Germany. These demonstrations have sometimes political motives, but Mr. Briand, in reiterating yesterday the French desire for a Pacific Europe and a better understanding between the nations, obtained the approval of the Chamber.

Today he made a declaration concerning President Harding's invitation in the Chamber and the Senate. Announcing the démarche, reported by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, he added that he was interpreting the sentiments of France in thanking the chief of the state who had taken such a noble initiative and who wished to associate France with the movement. It was homage to peaceful sentiments that France had shown in the gravest circumstances.

The government accepted the proposition with readiness. Accords concerning the Pacific could not leave them indifferent, considering the interests that France has in that part of the world. When he made this statement there was prolonged applause in both Houses which left no doubt about the enthusiastic reception of the Washington proposal. An official reply in the same sense was sent through the Embassy to America today. Thus the conference of the Allies is transported from the Old to the New World, for it is taken that if the official motive of the meeting is the limitation of armaments, it will be impossible not to discuss all great questions of international politics, economic relations, the financial situation and political tendencies.

This week, under the presidency of René Viviani, the commission of the limitation of armaments founded by the League of Nations was to have sat in Paris, but in view of this invitation, it is understood that the reunion will be postponed. It would be useless to discuss the matter in a League Assembly in which America will take no part. It may be said that although France has legitimate preoccupations about her safety, it is inevitable on financial grounds that she should reduce her military expenditure.

ENDEAVORERS NOW HAVE NEW SLOGAN

They Will Work for "A Warless World in 1923"—Convention Indorses Prohibition and Asks Respect for Sabbath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To meet in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1923, the world's Christian Endeavor convention has just closed here, having adopted resolutions touching on several world questions, and having changed its slogan, "a warless world in 1923," now an accomplished fact, to "a warless world in 1923."

"We insist," declared the convention, "that as speedily as possible, the United States be permitted to take the merited place of leadership in such a council, association or league of nations, as shall induce or compel all peoples to learn to war no more, but to encourage brotherhood and the concern of every one for the real welfare of each."

"Since no nation can ever again live to itself, and since national brotherhood is geographically accomplished, let the United States see to it that her sons, who died for world peace, as well as for world freedom, shall not have died in vain."

"Give us, Mr. President, and the Congress of the United States, disarmament by agreement, if possible; by example, if necessary; and give us no narrow partisanship at all in this black hour of a war-devastated world's Macedonian cry for help amid its unspeakable ruin."

Opposition to Opium Traffic

The convention insisted also upon annihilation of the opium traffic:

"Of President Harding and others in authority we respectfully claim the enforcement of The Hague agreement for suppression of the opium and morphine trade in China, a trade that just now seems to be carried on by conspiracy of certain self-styled Christian nations for the ruin of an un-Christian oriental republic that is doing its utmost to save itself from this unspeakable crime of Anglo-Saxon cupidity. We urge international agreement for limiting the cultivation of the opium poppy to purely medical needs."

One resolution protested against the unmitigated suffering which the alien government has forced the alien Christians of Korea to undergo, and as a condition of the continued friendliness of nations, the government was urged to insist "that Japanese officials in Korea shall interfere in no way with American missions and missionaries, and shall revoke all regulations by which mission schools are closed and devout Christians unjustly imprisoned; that the opium trade, ostensibly outlawed by the civilized world, shall no longer be forced upon the unwilling Koreans, thousands of acres of whose territory are now alienated for the growth of the opium poppy."

Relief for the Armenians was indorsed.

Prohibition Indorsed

Of prohibition the resolutions said: "There is no saloon under the Stars and Stripes. The saloon was a licensed institution; an unlicensed saloon is a bootleg joint, a traitorously criminal thing. Prohibition is no longer a debatable question: it is part of the Constitution, and all loyal Americans must accept and obey it. Hence opposition to enforcement of the 18th Amendment on the part of individuals or organizations, is essential Bolshevism and treason, and refusal on the part of any states to pass and execute laws to aid in its enforcement constitutes morally an act of rebellion, and treason."

The convention approved wholesome federal censorship of films; independent federal departments of education and public welfare; equality of all before the law; freedom from national hatred in government, education and religion.

It denounced "mob murders and crimes of arson"; deprecated the propaganda against the so-called blue laws, designed to discredit the Lord's Day Alliance, "which we again indorse, and to make way for commercializing of Sunday money-making sports, encouraging contempt for prohibition and other laws." Respect for the Christian Sabbath is demanded.

Lord of the Admiralty, is being interpreted "in no mechanical spirit nor with an insistence upon numerical equality."

The effect of this policy is to shift the naval center of gravity from the North Sea, where it has lain ever since the German refusal to enter into an agreement for the limitation of armaments, to the Pacific Ocean, which is faced by countries containing a good two-thirds of the area of the British Commonwealth.

"What further proof is required," he said, "of our confidence in the result of the forthcoming conference and of our friendship for the American people, that, notwithstanding this transference of the center of interest in naval matters, we are not only willing, but actually have reduced our naval strength by more than one-half, whereas on the last occasion, when it moved from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, we doubled it—and, as events have proved, with very good reason."

See SUBMARINE FLEET at

PROVINCETOWN

ILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING

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lish Nationalists was supplied in a government statement late last night. This announced a preliminary movement in the operation. The Greeks, said the statement, advanced 15 miles, occupying the towns of Yen-Shehr and Hassan-Pasha, east of Brussa, and Jenikioy, north of Ushak. No resistance was encountered by the Greeks in this advance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Greek left wing on Sunday began an offensive movement in the direction of Baki-Shehr, on the front in Asia Minor. Paboudjak and Yen-Shehr were captured. The Turks made stubborn resistance.

BRITAIN DESIRES NAVAL REDUCTION

Limitation of British Armaments Shown by Disposal of 200 Ships and Laying Down of No New Ones for Five Years

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The acceptance by the British Prime Minister of President Harding's invitation to a conference, which will deal with questions relating to the Pacific and the limitation of armaments, has been received on all sides with great satisfaction, and there is little doubt, The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a high naval authority, that Japan, France, Italy and China will also in due course gladly notify Washington of their acceptance.

The first object of the conference proposed by President Harding will very likely be to come to some agreement on matters of Far Eastern policy, for it is obvious that a settlement on points of policy must precede any discussion of limitation of armaments. Great Britain is in the advantageous position of being able to attend the conference as a member that has already put into practice the most important item on the agenda, namely, the limitation of naval construction.

Large Contracts Canceled

In support of this statement, The Christian Science Monitor that not only have 200 ships of various types been disposed of since the conclusion of peace—but for five years now not one capital ship has been laid down. Furthermore, when the armistice was signed, contracts for three capital ships of the Hood design were canceled, along with contracts for over 600 other ships of various types and designs—even material for the three Hoods already prepared was destroyed.

Great Britain, instead of maintaining the two-power standard that she has kept for over 100 years, has now dropped well within even a one-power limit as will be seen by the fact that in 1914 she had 28 capital ships in full commission, compared with 16 at the present time, and in addition to all this, it was stated, the South American squadron has been completely withdrawn, and with it several units of both the North Atlantic and South African squadrons.

As regards the building program at present there is not one capital ship in the British navy that embodies the lessons learned from Jutland, and beyond the four proposed capital ships not yet committed for which only the moment only about \$2,000,000 has been voted, there are no ships of any account on the slips.

Dockyards Closed

In fact it was stated that when the last light cruiser was launched in June, the dockyards were in the unprecedented position of not having one battleship, battle cruiser, light cruiser, torpedo boat or submarine building, and in addition to this two royal dockyards had been closed.

In the light of these facts Great Britain will be able to attend the conference proposed by President Harding in full confidence of having already put into practice the policy of the limitation of naval armaments.

One-Power Standard

This lead, the authority considers, has been given by the adoption of "a one-power standard," which in itself, to cite the words of Lord Lee, first Lord of the Admiralty, is being interpreted "in no mechanical spirit nor with an insistence upon numerical equality."

The effect of this policy is to shift the naval center of gravity from the North Sea, where it has lain ever since the German refusal to enter into an agreement for the limitation of armaments, to the Pacific Ocean, which is faced by countries containing a good two-thirds of the area of the British Commonwealth.

"What further proof is required," he said, "of our confidence in the result of the forthcoming conference and of our friendship for the American people, that, notwithstanding this transference of the center of interest in naval matters, we are not only willing, but actually have reduced our naval strength by more than one-half, whereas on the last occasion, when it moved from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, we doubled it—and, as events have proved, with very good reason."

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FARM COOPERATION PROGRAM OPPOSED

Powerful Factors in Organized Business Said in Senate to Have Organized to Defeat Farmers' Entry Into Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The most powerful factors in organized business in the United States have started an attempt to nullify the efforts of the farmers of the country to extricate themselves from economic shackles through development of cooperative marketing, and to defeat the legislative program for the relief of agriculture now being pressed by the "farm bloc" in Congress.

Intimations that national associations representing big business and industry, headed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Wholesale Coal Association, the National Grain Dealers Association and other equally powerful bodies in industry and finance, have organized a central committee to fight economic measures advocated in the interest of the farmers, were made in the United States Senate yesterday, when William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, introduced a resolution, calling for an investigation by the Agriculture Senate Committee.

Farmers' Control Opposed

Senator Kenyon indicated that the principal aim of the business bodies in combining their forces was to defeat the plans of the Farm Bureau Federation, particularly as regards the establishment of the United States Grain Growers, a corporation organized to give the farmers some measure of control of their marketing operations on a cooperative selling basis. The United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, was organized by the Committee of Seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In his resolution calling for congressional inquiry, Senator Kenyon charged that at a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 27, the central committee to oppose the farm legislation was organized, and that \$250,000 was appropriated for the specific purpose of defeating the purpose of the grain growers.

Commerce Chamber Included

The resolution read: "Whereas, It is reported that on June 27, at Cincinnati, Ohio, a convention was held under the auspices of the National Grain Dealers Association, at which a national organization was projected with the announced purpose of combating legislation for the relief of the farmers of the country, said national organization, as reported, consisting of or to consist of the United States Chamber of Commerce and other chambers of commerce, the Wholesale Coal Dealers Association, the Wholesale Lumbermen's Association, the Wholesale Implement Vehicle Association, the Millers National Federation, the Flour Association, the National Feed Dealers Association, the National Hay Association, the National Cotton Growers Association, the Wholesale Grocers Association, the Grain Elevators Association, all grain exchanges, National Seedsmen's Association, and also banks and exporters of grain; and

"Whereas, It is reported that at this meeting it was determined to institute an active campaign against the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, a newly organized national cooperative marketing company for the marketing of the grain of the farmers of the country, and also to institute a campaign for defeating legislation desired by the organized farmers of the country; and

Sweeping Inquiry

"Whereas, It is reported at this meeting, a maximum fund of \$250,000 was authorized to be expended in opposition to the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, and for the purpose of defeating legislation; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate is directed to inquire into this matter fully; to ascertain the various subscribers to the alleged fund; the officers and the executive agents appointed to carry out the program authorized by this convention, and all facts and circumstances relating thereto, and to the efforts of business, commercial or other organizations to defeat the cooperative marketing movement which the farmers of the country have instituted; also to inquire and ascertain whether the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, and the farmers' program for cooperative marketing are, or are not, in the public interest."

The names of the bodies that have banded together to fight the farmers' crusade for economic freedom include bodies like the Lumbermen's Association and the Coal Association, which have not even a remote connection with the marketing of grain. This merely shows the extent to which big business, it is stated, is consolidating

its forces to fight all legislation and every movement calculated to affect the old order. The United States Chamber of Commerce is the central organizing agency that mobilizes its constituent bodies to fight all legislation that tends toward government control or supervision of big business.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has been the most successful body ever organized by the farmers. Through the bodies formed under it, the federation leaders had hoped that within two years the farmers would be able to market their entire grain crop through new and independent agencies. That the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, should assume sinister proportions in the eyes of the "powers," was to be expected, and now apparently the fight is on.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—An official report on the events in Nicomedia (Ismid) says: "The occupation of the Nicomedia (Ismid) sector by our troops is no more necessitated, after the neutralization of the near island of Nicomedia by the allied powers at Constantinople having thus been protected from all menace from the Kemalists. The chief of staff decided then upon the evacuation of this sector without connection with the rest of our front. All precautionary measures were taken for the security and transport of Greek refugees, Armenians and anti-Kemalist Ottomans concentrated in the city of the whole near island. The movement of the forces of Nicomedia were to have been carried on by way of the near island of Kios toward the Brouse sector."

"On June 20, without any serious inconvenience from the enemy, the concentration began toward Nicomedia, the advance outposts being at Adabazar and south of Sapandja. On June 22 one of our detachments marched under cover toward the heights of Baxedjik to protect our interior movements, and encountered a strong enemy detachment occupying strongly organized positions."

"After nine hours' fighting, the enemy was shaken up and retreated in a southeasterly direction. We occupied all organized positions. We had 140 soldiers and 10 officers put out of commission. The enemy losses were at least the double of ours. Our fleet took part in the combat by bombarding the enemy. The morning of June 23 the enemy again attacked our detachments in Nicomedia. A violent combat took place in the environs of the city, defended against the enemy superior in numbers to us."

"On the morning of June 24 a detachment of troops which had occupied the positions of Baxedjik assaulted the flank of the enemy, which attacked Nicomedia and forced him to retreat, after which we returned to our positions at Baxedjik. In the combat before Nicomedia we had two officers and 27 soldiers killed, and 49 soldiers wounded. We counted 130 enemy abandoned on the field after the retreat. The enemy fired cannon at intervals on Nicomedia, but after their double defeat, did not worry our detachment any more. After having completely evacuated to a safe locality the refugees and their belongings, our army abandoned the Nicomedia sector. At Baxedjik our rear guard fought without any loss. Near Karamoussal our advance guard cleared out the terrain with no loss, the enemy having taken flight as soon as our troops had taken fighting positions."

"This is not the place to discuss the question of war," interrupted Judge Schmidt, who is presiding. The witnesses called today were unable to offer any convincing proof of the second part of the charge, which the accused strongly contest.

STRIKES AFFECT BRITISH TONNAGE

Labor Disputes Have Contributed to a Decrease in the Shipbuilding Industry in Great Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—While merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain compare favorably with the tonnage under way at this time last year, showing, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 3,580,047 gross tons for June 30, 1921, as against 3,578,153 tons for June 30, 1920, these figures do not represent the work actually in progress. The total now returned as under construction includes 735,000 tons on which work has been suspended. It also includes 444,000 tons the completion of which has been postponed, owing principally to the strikers' strike and the coal disputes. These two totals must therefore be deducted, and for the purpose of comparison with normal figures this reduces the present tonnage to 2,351,047.

GREEK EVACUATION OF ISMID EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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GERMAN OFFICERS ON TRIAL AT LEIPSIK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The British Attorney-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, attended the opening today of the trial in Leipzig Supreme Court of German Lieutenants Ludwig Dittmar and John Boldin, accused of torpedoing the hospital ship Llandovery Castle and the ordering of guns to be fired on sailors rescued in lifeboats. The chief of the accused, Submarine Commander Patzig, has fled from Germany. The charge was brought by the German Government without a request from the British authorities. Hitherto both accused refused to make a statement but today Lieutenant Boldin declared that although Commander Patzig had been wrong in the methods used he was a great patriot who was determined to break the hunger blockade and lead Germany to victory. "Had the other boat commanders been like him, England would have lost the war," he added.

"This is not the place to discuss the question of war," interrupted Judge Schmidt, who is presiding. The witnesses called today were unable to offer any convincing proof of the second part of the charge, which the accused strongly contest.

FRANKFORT CONGRESS ATTACKS BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—At a highly important congress at Frankfurt, attended by extreme Socialists representing Germany, Great Britain, France, Austria and Switzerland, sharp criticisms of the Bolshevik dictatorship which exists in Russia were made and a resolution passed demanding freedom from the Soviet Government for all Russian citizens.

A resolution condemning the jingo tendencies of Polish Socialists was also carried.

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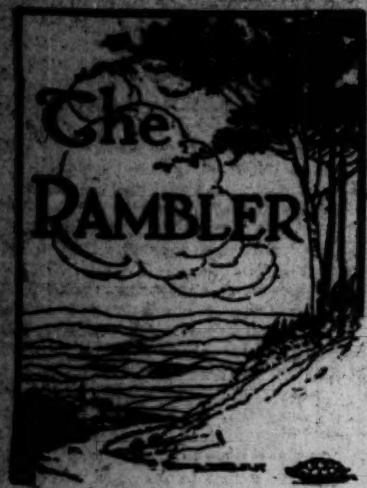
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Pleasant Voices

There is a vast amount of comfort and pleasure that a pleasant voice can give, for no instrument ever devised by men ever equaled the voice informed with kindness and tranquillity. It is difficult, sometimes if not always, for one that addresses his hearers in a friendly yet half formal manner, as does he that rambles in this column, not to appear to preach sometimes, not to seem to criticize, not to have the air of saying to his audience that if everything they do were done quite differently, it would be a vast improvement. But without laying down the law or offering any advice, I make bold to say that none of us will in any degree diminish the proper beauty of mankind's society if she or he or both remember that a pleasant voice is a very pleasant thing to hear and often bears more solace to the hearer than one knows.

I do not say that we must go about cooing at each other like so many well-meaning doves; that would be quite too dreadful and not practical; I do not urge on an attentive audience the learning of the "public school" accent, but the pleasant voice is a very useful factor in our workaday world. One of the elements in its value is the fact that it always carries the impression of kindness, of attraction and not repulsion, of friendliness and not hostility, and I think that in view of the fact that the world has been pretty well saturated with hostility, the more factors there are to reduce it, the better. We have all heard about the drill-sergeant's voice and, perhaps, it may be necessary for that hard-working man to employ a certain tone in his duties, but, after all, we are not in a drill-yard. The drill sergeant is drilling, he is not conversing or persuading and so he more or less barks, but that is no reason why men in the ordinary walks of life should bark at each other. The French call a gentle voice "doux," that is, soft, sweet, and the reason why this is so is perfectly plain. One would rather hear a pleasant voice than a harsh, it is a matter of tone rather than of voice, and the tone is a matter of thought. They who are thinking pleasantly will be much more apt to have a pleasant tone in the voice than those who are not. It is believed sometimes that a harsh, abrupt voice conveys some idea of strength and decision, but it does nothing of the sort. In many cases, this abrupt tone is by no means a challenge, but a really pitiful signal for sympathy and help. The kind and gentle voice comes to our ears and pours balm into them; it has no challenge in it, no command, no threat of force or coercion, nothing of these things has it, but is friendly and compassionate and cheering, strengthening the heart and calling to the affections.

In a country like the United States, where the work has had to be done much more quickly than in the Old World and the whole trend of thought is different, it may be believed that the cultivation of a pleasant voice is a matter of no importance, if not of affection, but after all, a pleasant tone of voice belongs to the grammar of expression, and we must have grammar. To believe that where all in the eyes of the law are equal, there is no commanding done, is to make a great mistake, and harshness of tone, or shall one say, carelessness, obtains quite as much in republics as under monarchies. But it is no part of this article to draw comparisons between forms of government and the citizens of those governments, but to express a modest hope that here and there one may appreciate the fact that it is agreeable and not unprofitable to hear a gentle, kindly voice and a cheerful. There are some voices that are golden ribbons of sound, and come to one in soothing benediction, that encourage and reassure and carry in their tone an invincible proof of goodness. It is the same of some laughter—it is light and clear and sweet, and has no trace of malice or grossness, and it lifts the hearer up as with tidings of happiness to come. It has, in fine, the note of innocence, than which nothing can be more beautiful.

Sometimes one goes a long time without laughing, or even smiling; the world seems laughless, all things seem drab, all thoughts dispiriting. To such an one, hobbled for the moment by the fog of depression, or weariness, or discouragement, it happens that he hears this sweet and innocent laughter and lo! at its touch the false, dark-bubbles of melancholy burst and disappear and he has heard and seen something real and substantial, to wit, what is good and innocent and brave. There is nothing more wholesome than wholesome, and one cannot have too much of it. I dare say that the superior sophisticated man regards this as a somewhat trite remark, but after all, pleasant-spoken readers, what traffic have we with sophistication? Be wise, by all means, but be as little sophisticated as you can. Very young men, I won't say very young women, often mistake this sophistication for wisdom, when,

in fact, all the relationship between the two consists of a philological accident, and the wise man, the really wise man, is not sophisticated at all. No, he knows too much to wish to know any part of it wrong. The laughter of the sophisticated is not a particularly pleasing sound, it has in it no element of benediction, and it has too much ridicule or bitterness or both.

If one chose, one might become mildly facetious about pleasant voices. Be that as it may, somehow or other facetiousness seems out of place in talking of kindness and innocence and cheer, so suppose, reader, we make no attempt to make merry, but simply be contented and happy to think how glad we are to hear some voices and how much comfort they bear to us in their tones. I do not know whether "comfort" is quite the right word, but it best describes what I try to express: not the cushioned, padded comfort that is made of matter and has about as much real solace in it as a stone, but that comfort which soothes the heart, balances and makes steady one's thinking and reminds one of that eternal cleanliness and wholesomeness that ever strengthens mankind. And this comfort always means hope, the hope that brings one back again and again to the true sense of things. Upon my word, when I reflect upon the callously reckless way in which men talk and write, sowing broadcast hopelessness and gloom and fear and daring to call them facts, I am appalled at such attempts at misrepresentation, these efforts to hobble and maim mankind. It is a laughable fact that even among fairly well-read men there is unconsciously a tendency to attribute more intellectual subtlety and ability to a writer who has a pessimistic trend than to one that ranges himself on the side of hope. The argument seems to be that as the first insists on something that none of us in our hearts wish to believe because we know that it would set the world back, therefore he must have more precious and correct thoughts than the second. At these words the pessimist and cynic may raise his voice against me in defense or attack, but we shall disarm him, faithful reader, we shall not fear him, we shall convert him into our friend, countryman and lover, for we shall show him that none of his doleful thoughts is right and that his voice, as it always has and always will, be- belongs to the pleasant voices.

SLOVAK GYPSIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Here I am, and I cannot starve. The rest of the world shall be my host." That is the creed of the gypsy; and the Slovak, always on bowing terms with hunger himself, patiently accepts the duty foisted on him.

Here, as everywhere else in the more primitive countries of Europe, the gypsies are a people apart. It is hard to imagine a greater contrast with the Slav than is provided by this idle, dark-eyed, merry and quick-witted people. Their one common quality is their love of music, and just as any chance collection of Slovaks can, and will, entrance you if you wish with

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A traveling beggar

their wonderful folk-singing, so almost any gypsy colony can produce several fiddlers.

At a street corner of an out-of-the-way town in Ruthenia, I watched a most charming group of four child street players, seated on curb and fiddling away with the greatest earnestness. No doubt they meant to use their accomplishment later on in the day as a means of extorting cash from the passers-by, or in a restaurant, but at the moment their music was all they thought of.

The great grandmother of the colony, with her strong face, her sturdy limbs wrapped in gruesome layers of tattered material, the wallet at her waist bulging mysteriously, her feet shod with home-made leather sandals, trudged gaily past our house two or three times a week on her way to the village. She had more vitality, and power of expression, than much younger peasant women, and was a real force in her community.

To the gypsy, begging is an art, and there is a rest and pleasure in practicing it which really seem to depend very little on its success. Living in the summer in camps set on the edge of the woods or beside a stream, and in winter in tiny hovels built up

against a bank; clad in rags begged or stolen from the villagers who regard him with a mixture of superstitious fear and passive endurance; life seems to hold for the idler much more



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The gypsy great-grandmother

of merriment and perhaps of misery, than it does for the hard-working peasant who after all supports him.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

In conversation with a member of the House of Commons, a captain of industry having access to confidential reports garnered by the Board of Trade, I learned some vital facts vitally affecting the trade of the country. Between the years 1911 and 1914 working days lost in trade disputes amounted in number to 18,250,000 per annum. From 1915 to 1917 the number of days lost fell to an average of 3,500,000. From 1918 on to the present time they rose to just under 6,250,000; the yearly average works out at 22,750,000 days.

For 1921 the figures will be still more appalling, the days lost in the first four months having been 24,647,000—a loss which as long as the coal strike lasts will increase in even greater ratio. It is impossible to express in words the degree of moral and material loss suffered by the nation. "No nation," says my friend, "can long stand such a drain on its resources." He estimates that the country is £12,000,000,000 poorer than before the war. His Majesty's ministers have recently found themselves in exceptionally embarrassing plight. Their proposals for the relief of M.P.'s from income tax which they, by passing the budget, imposed upon the community, with the further privilege of free passes on railways, were formulated on the eve of the Whitsun holiday. There was no time for legislation before the recess, and the question of the remission of income tax necessarily stood over. But it was in the power of ministers forthwith to issue railway passes, in time for holiday jaunts, counting upon subsequent confirmation by the House. Accordingly the printers were hurriedly set to work, and books of vouchers were prepared and issued to applicants forming a queue. Some 265 books, each containing 12 vouchers, an aggregate of more than 3000 free passes, were issued and had been in use for three weeks before a majority of members, jealous of the dignity and authority of the Mother of Parliaments, repudiated the transaction.

To a certain extent this is locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The free passes were promptly withdrawn after the hostile division and it was found that public money amounting to some thousands of pounds had been expended. This belongs to the railroad companies members patronized, and they will require payment to the uttermost farthing. Who is to provide it? There are only two available resources. One is the use of the free pass; the other his constituents who pay taxes. Of course it will fall upon the latter, and the government, having acted as the beneficent intermediary, find themselves compelled to come to the House of Commons and beg for an act of indemnity.

In comparison with waste of money by various departments disclosed in reports of the Public Accounts Committee, the matter as a whole—remission of income tax and issue of free passes—is comparatively trifling. But it is the kind of thing which, in the peculiar temperament of the House of Commons, is apt more seriously to damage a government than others of imperial magnitude. Four weeks ago, commenting on the dual proposal just broached, it was written in this column: "I venture to predict that if the proposal is pressed to a division the government will be defeated."

If an outsider, even with intimate knowledge of feeling in the House of Commons on current events, was able to make this positive forecast, how could leaders of the House blindly rush into the pitfall? It is one of the primal and most important duties of the whips to keep the Cabinet informed of the opinion of their followers on any question coming to the fore. It is not possible that in this instance they were ignorant of the tendency of the feeling on both sides of the House, or failed in the duty of reporting it to their chiefs. The simple explanation of the disaster undoubtedly is that what with Silesia, the coal miners and Ireland, ministers are so overwhelmed with work that they have not time to deal with minor matters.

DANTE FETES IN FLORENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most significant and striking items of the program of the Dante observances in Italy was that which took place in Florence on Sunday, June 5, when the military, naval and air forces of Italy assembled to pay homage to the great poet, in the city of his birth.

And that such homage was the expression of a genuine and deeply rooted reverence and affection was evident not only in the spontaneous and whole-hearted enthusiasm which characterized the celebration, but also in the testimony of many as to what the works of Dante had meant to the soldiers during the hardships and sacrifices of the war. As a distinguished Italian general told the writer, officers and men alike had sought and found comfort and inspiration during the long-drawn ordeal in the lofty idealism of this great seer. They had carried his "Divine Comedy" with them alike in the squalid wretchedness of the trenches and the rigors of the mountain snows.

The celebrations were fixed for the first Sunday in June so that they might coincide with the festival of the statue which annually falls upon that day. For days previously representative bodies of troops were arriving from all parts of Italy, bringing with them their regimental colors, to do honor to Dante not only as poet but as soldier, since in the battle of Campaldino, on "a Saturday morning, the 11th day of June," 1289, he fought on the side of the Florentines against Arezzo, where the Florentines had the victory and the Arezines were routed and discomfited.

The morning passed in a great military review in the Cascine Park. The chief event of the day was fixed for five in the afternoon, when the cortège was to set out from the historic Palazzo della Signoria and proceed to the Piazza Santa Croce, where the commemoration was to take place before the statue of the poet.

Certainly the magnificent Piazza della Signoria, through some six centuries the center of the Florentine life, had seldom been the scene of a nobler pageant. Oragnic, splendid loggia was hung with tapestries woven 400 years before and setting forth the life of Jacob; as on the facade of the palace itself hung other tapestries representing the life of John the Baptist; patron of the city, with banners and other decorations. All the surrounding houses were decked with flags and garlands and bright-colored hangings.

Fresh relays of troops, headed by their bands, continually marched in and took up their positions; the royal carabinieri in their resplendent uniforms of scarlet, blue and silver; the Bersaglieri, the special darlings of the populace, with their waving plumes of cocks' feathers, their quick, almost running, pace and their vivid exhilarating music; the infantry, artillery, grenadiers; the royal guards, and many others, the naval detachment, the legionaries of Fiume, the tiny surviving handful of Garibaldini.

But three or four of them in their scarlet blouses, with one man proudly carrying their banner, representatives in fact of all the forces of air and land and sea.

At 5 o'clock, after the arrival of the King's representative, His Excellency General Count Pecori Giraldi, the trumpeters of the city, in their medieval scarlet and white costumes, issued from the principal doors of the palace and blew a long blast on the silver trumpets to herald the appearance of the Florentine standard, the scarlet lily on its white field; and then, while all the bells of the city rang out, the procession moved along the crowded streets, where flags fluttered everywhere, and flowers rained down from the windows, but also from the sky, where the many aeroplanes, assembled from all parts of Italy, circled and darted and swooped above the great cortège.

So the procession passed through the streets of the city into the splendid piazza of Santa Croce, richly festooned and decorated, and crowded to its utmost capacity, even to the house-roofs, with an enthusiastic throng.

Here the syndic pronounced a discourse in honor of the poet, and here the most glorious banners of Italy, stained and tattered and faded, some with broken staffs, some mere splendid rags, the symbols of courage and endurance and sacrifice and unconquerable faith, passed one by one before the statue of Dante, the prophet and forerunner of the highest national ideals.

After the ceremony the procession returned, amid the same overwhelming enthusiasm, to the Palazzo della Signoria, where, after the banners had been borne, sacred emblems of heroism, into the palace, with all due rites, the troops were received to their barracks, accompanied by music and patriotic songs.

The whole of Florence might be said to be in the streets at night to witness the splendid illuminated erections, which, designed and executed by Cav. Fantappiè, rolled through the streets in glittering array.

The scene was an unforgettable one, as the fairy-like cortège, with its thousands of white and red and green and blue lights, passed between the dense applauding throngs and between the majestic palaces with their illuminations and garlands and flags, while the whole city echoed with acclamation and military music and songs.

The Bruton Sale

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

By his peculiar position as an auctioneer of high ability and esteem or his friendship with George Cruikshank, H. W. Bruton was enabled to make one of the most important collections of books and valuable engravings of modern times. His remarkable

series of the works of Cruikshank were sold in 1897 yet quite a number still remained for disposal recently at Sotheby's.

One important feature of the collection was the magnificent example of Bewick's works, several being extremely rare, one containing portraits of Bewick with his famous thumb mark receipt. The Cruikshankiana included presentation copies, original drawings, autograph letters, copies of the "Humorist," "Lord Bateman" and "Peter Schlemmell." The first editions of Dickens were especially important and extensive. Mr. Sessler of Philadelphia paid the record price of \$910 for the first edition of "Pickwick" 1836-7, complete in the original 20 numbers in 19, with nearly all the advertisements and most other points which go toward the making of a fine collector's copy.

The fine series of original drawings by Rowlandson made during a tour to Spithhead to view the wreck of the "Royal George" was also knocked down to Mr. Sessler for \$800. These drawings of the life and humor of the time were unpublished and are of the most charming the artist ever did.

Amongst the rare engravings, exceptionally fine mezzotints after Rembrandt by Joseph Wright of Derby and other artists, the most beautiful is "The Framemaker" by John Dixon 1740-80. It fetched £420. John Dixon was an Irishman of personality who came to London in 1765 and eventually was thought so much of that he was employed to engrave many of the best portraits of Reynolds, one of the most exquisite and beautiful being "Elizabeth, Countess of Pembroke." "The Framemaker" was purchased by Mr. Bruton at the Theobald sale for a big price, being a superb proof of a rare early state.

PRESENT JAPANESE NOVELISTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A contest was recently run by "El Taiyo" of Tokyo. The readers were invited to name the men who, in their opinion, reflected most honor upon the nation, with the result that Marshal Oyama led the soldiers, Prince Ito the statesmen and Julius Kikoutchi the writers. Kikoutchi has thus been heralded as the king of contemporary Japanese novelists. He is vigorous and modern. Of his numerous novels, the best are considered to be "Ono-gatsu" (My Own Transgression), "Chi-Kio-Dai" (Two Foster-Brothers), and "Iau-Kis-hio" (Moon Soul).

Kikoutchi has been called the Victor Hugo of Japan; this is indicative of two things, at least, first, the strong influence of the Occident and of France particularly upon the new literature of Japan, and secondly, of the writer's personal attitude and style. Japan's Victor Hugo, not content with studying European culture at home, has traveled in Europe investigating at first-hand the traditional interior of Japan. There are two literatures in Japan, he once declared—the old and the new, the ancient and the modern. At one time the art of writing was held in such low esteem that its practitioners were looked upon as the most common of laborers, almost as abject as were the actors of the bygone days. The really great change came only 30 years ago, and it is interesting to note that, though the influences were chiefly continental, the language that acted as the intellectual intermediary was English. The versions of Hugo, Tolstoy, Ibsen, Gogol, Maeterlinck, Zola, the Dumas, Maupassant, were made from the tongue of Shakespeare, who, incidentally, headed the list of influences that were brought to bear upon the new Japan.

One of the first effects was the abandonment of the ancient fantastic or authentic account of external deeds; a closer attention to reality was created, and from the first the works of the new writers were received with natural curiosity, but also with favor. Among the pioneers in the awakening were Ozaki Mori, who, in "The Dancer" produced an interesting study of manners; Tabouchi chose as his field the life of the Japanese student class; Ozaki went in for the realistic fashion; while Robau Kodan published the popular "Waves That Lash the Heavens," "A Sword," and "The Five-Story Tower."

As might have been expected, the new writers brought in their quota of new critics, and the critics were quick to point out that the foreign influences had not been properly assimilated. There was the danger of caricaturing Japanese life so as to make it resemble the models by which the writers had been attracted. One direct result of this criticism was the

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appearance of the so-called "family novels."

The naturalistic school, which flourished for a time after the war with Russia, and which came to Japan through that country and France, did not take firm root in Japan. The writers began to preach egoism, skepticism, and emancipation in the widest terms, but the first two of these aims bore little fruit. It is Kikoutchi's opinion that the naturalists need not have gone so far afield for their doctrines, as the early writers of the orientals/revealed similar notions.

The average life of a literary "school" in Japan, he averred, is from five to ten years at the most. One of the first of the new groups was the "Guen-Yusha" (Association of the Friends of the Pen), which reckoned among its members Ozaki, Kodan and some of the most celebrated of the authors. This yielded to the naturalistic wave, which is now at low tide.

Kikoutchi spoke with little enthusiasm of his country's poets, although recent fashions in European poetry have made use of Japanese forms. "We have many mediocre poets," he declared, "but we have no great poet. The favor of the public inclines completely to prose. Novels are forbidden in the schools and institutions of higher learning; the young are not permitted to read them."

It is peculiar that names like Balzac, Rehan Flaubert and Taine are utterly unknown in the island, simply because they have not been translated. The Japanese idea of France is derived chiefly through the works of Dumas, Maupassant and Zola—surely not a representative collection. As to the new Frenchmen, such as Lemaitre, Barres, Hervieu, Prevost, ignorance reigns. Only the other day a society was formed for the purpose of studying Anatole France. Of Rostand, nothing is known outside "Chantecler," because the newspapers spoke of the initial production.

"Our literature," he concluded, with becoming modesty, "cannot yet offer any interest to Europe. It is too young. Yet perhaps one of the old schools might have some attraction. I refer to Chikamatsu, who represents, up to now, our purest literary glory. He is the real creator of the Japanese spirit. He is our Shakespeare."

Kikoutchi is of the opinion, however, that once the modern Japanese writers strike their gait, they will develop with surprising rapidity and will reveal talents worthy of comparison with the best of Europe.

A Painter of Birds and Butterflies

Six thousand pounds and a grant of land in Papua may be exchanged by the Commonwealth Government for the unique art work of Mrs. Ellis Rowan, Victorian flower artist and traveler. Inaccessible Australia, the swampy jungles of New Guinea, the plains and mountains of India and the little known parts of North America and South America—all have been traveled by the Australian painter until their butterflies, birds and flowers have been beautifully pictured in black and white and colors. In every case the portraits have been careful botanical likenesses. As an illustration of the thoroughness with which Mrs. Rowan carries out her work the story is told that she determined to paint the bird life of New Guinea; she succeeded in painting 45 varieties out of the 52 known species of birds of paradise. The report of a committee of artists and botanists to the federal government upon the question of purchasing the Rowan collection, which includes 600 pictures of Australian flowers and 300 of New Guinea butterflies, birds and flowers will probably determine whether Australia is to retain this notable collection of botanical art work.

ANCIENT DOLES IN MODERN ENGLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As one journeys along the highways and through the byways of England, loitering here in a church porch, or there by a castle wall, one meets many instances where the charity of a pious donor has persisted during the centuries. North and south, east and west, the distribution of these doles goes on, a kind of perpetual motion of human kindness. Many of them refer, of course, to bread, the staff of life. In the parish of Little (or Lower) Peover, in Cheshire, actual want is practically unknown, for on every Sunday in the year 10 loaves of bread are put in the quaint old church, on two rows of oak shelves attached to the pillars. On the shelf may be read the inscription, "Blessing and bread for the poor for ever, R. C., 1732"—nearly 200 years ago. "R. C." was the Rev. Richard Comberbach, who left £55 12s. 6d. in 1722 to provide the loaves.

The largest distribution of bread that we know of is the Titchborne Dole, near Alresford, in Hampshire. In the time of Henry II Sir Roger de Tychborne treated the poor as the husband of Lady Godiva did at Coventry. His wife, Lady Mabella, implored her husband for enough land to provide a dole of bread for the oppressed. Sir Roger gave 23 rich and goodly acres to the purpose. Years ago the proceeds yielded 1900 small loaves, which were distributed on Lady Day, but like many other charities it was abused; the loaves were discontinued, and in their place a sum of money, or sometimes flour, was given to carefully chosen families.

Not far away from Alresford, in the same county, stands Winchester, the ancient capital of England. Near the city is "The Almshouse of Noble Poverty" which has existed since the days of King Stephen. It is admirably described in the opening chapters of Trollope's "The Warden." The daily dinner to 200 poor men has ceased, but the stranger today has only to knock at the porter's hatch to receive refreshment as of old. It is known as the "Wayfarer's Dole."

If you walk down the High Street of Rochester, forgetting Mr. Pickwick and Alfred Jingle for the nonce, you will come to a house which should be dear to every lover of Dickens. It is the home of a very ancient dole, as the inscription on the wall shall tell:

Richard Watts Esq.
by his Will, dated 22 Aug. 1579
founded this Charity
for Six poor Travellers,
who not being Rogues or Proctors
may receive gratis for one night,
Lodging, Entertainment,
and Fournage each.

The "entertainment" consists of half a pound of beef and a half a loaf for each needy traveler. Watts left only £100, but the money was put out to such gain and profit, that in addition to the charity, out pensions are provided, and scholarships at various schools.

A quaint little ceremony which has been enacted on the second day of February for more than 200 years may be seen in the churchyard of Wotton, near Dorking. It arose out of the bequest of William Glanville, a member of the Inner Temple, who left by his will a sum of 40s. for the boys of Wotton. Five of them were required to stand bareheaded on the morning of February 2, and successfully recite from memory the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed, read I Corinthians, chapter xiv, and write legibly from dictation two verses from the same passage. Then the 40s. is distributed to them. A boy may succeed only once.

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PRESIDENT ASKS DELAY ON BONUS

Mr. Harding Before Senate Says
Soldier Compensation at Pres-
ent Time Would "Imperil
Country's Financial Stability"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Enactment of adjusted compensation
for soldiers at this time would add
enormously to the burdens of the na-
tional Treasury, would act as a set-
back to all governmental efforts at
retrenchment and economy, and would
imperil the whole fabric of national
finance in the immediate years ahead,
President Harding warned the United
States Senate yesterday, when he de-
livered an address in person, urging
the Senate to recommit the pending
bonus bill.

The President went to the Capitol
a few minutes before 2 o'clock and
after a few minutes' wait in the Presi-
dential room, was escorted to the Sen-
ate Chamber by a committee composed
of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator
from Massachusetts, majority leader,
and Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator
from Alabama, minority leader.

"Staggering" Conditions

The President addressed the Senate
only, rather than a joint session of
Congress, for the reason that the
bonus issue was immediately pending
in the upper body of Congress, where
it has hung since the Treasury
Department issued its veto to the en-
actment of the proposal several days
ago. Mr. Harding said just what he
was expected to say. He dealt pri-
marily with the financial conditions,
and the strain on the Treasury which
renders it inadvisable to add more
burdens.

Financial conditions and the con-
ditions of industry in general in the
United States, the President told the
Senate, partook of the chaos which
was part of the world war aftermath,
and these conditions would be re-
garded as "staggering," were it not
for "the abiding faith in America."

Congress, the President declared,
could not impose a burden on the
Treasury which might easily nullify
plans to bring the nation to normal
conditions, merely in order to confer
an inconsiderable benefit on the
able-bodied men who had served the
country in the world war. The coun-
try, the President added, would not
forget the service, but the time and
the circumstances had to be taken
into consideration. While declaring
in favor of "generous treatment" of
the war veterans, the President said
that the first and great duty is now
to the disabled. He indicated that this
burden, which is obligatory, is heavy
enough and suggested that it there is
to be general compensation, it should
be delayed until the settlement of the
war debt which is owing to the United
States.

"The enactment of the compensa-
tion bill in the midst of the struggle
for readjustment and restoration," de-
clared the President, "would hinder
every effort and greatly imperil the
financial stability of our country. More,
this menacing effort to expend
billions in gratuities will imperil our
capacity to discharge our first obliga-
tions to those we must not fail to aid."

Three Things Necessary
Diverting from the soldier bonus
theme, the President intimated that
there are three specific things which
the government can do to help re-
store the national economic fabric
and to sustain confidence, namely, the
revision of the war revenue and tax
laws in the direction of lessening the
burden, the refunding of the war
debt, and the adjustment of the for-
eign loans.

The reference to the latter ques-
tion carried an intimation that the
Administration is going through with
its request for blanket powers for the
Treasury to deal with all matters af-
fecting the adjustment of the out-
standing obligations owing to this
country by foreign nations. There
was an intimation that the Adminis-
tration would like to see more speed
in dealing with the question of re-
venue revision.

"It is vitally necessary," declared
the President, "before adding to our
Treasury any such burden as is con-
templated in the pending bill. It is
unthinkable to expect business revival
and the resumption of normal ways
of peace while maintaining the exces-
sive taxes of the war. It is quite as
unthinkable to reduce our tax burdens
while committing our Treasury to an
additional obligation which ranges
from three to five billions of dollars.
The precise figures no one can give.
If it is conceivably true, that only
\$200,000,000 a year would be drawn
annually from the Treasury in the few
years immediately before us, the be-
stowal is too inconsequential to be of
real value to the nation's defenders;
and if the exercise of the option should
call for cash running into billions, the
depression in finance and industry
would be so marked that vastly more
harm than good would attend."

Treasury's Difficulties

That the Treasury is not at the pre-
sent time riding the current any too
easily was indicated by the President

when he pointed out that the govern-
ment was obliged to pay at the rate
of 5% per cent for short time borrow-
ings to pay current expenditures. He
pointed out the magnitude of the finan-
cial task that will confront the gov-
ernment when within two years \$7-
500,000,000 of floating debt must be re-
funded.

"Our greatest necessity," said Mr.
Harding, "is a return to the normal
ways of peace activities. A modest
offering to the millions of service men
is a poor palliative to the more mil-
lions who may be out of employment.
Stabilized finance and well-established
confidence are both essential to re-
stored industry and commerce."

President Harding pledged the
executive branch of the government
to do everything possible to reduce ex-
penditures and produce economies in
the administration of the departments
and besought Congress to do its part
by refraining from burdening the
Treasury with appropriations that are
not urgently necessary.

"I can make no definite promises in
figures today," the President said, "but
I can pledge you a most conscientious
effort to reduce government cost by
many millions. It would be most dis-
couraging to those who are bending
their energies to save millions to have
Congress add billions to our burdens
at the very beginning."

Text of Address

Mr. Harding's Speech on Veterans'
Compensation Legislation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—President Harding in his address to
the Senate on adjusted compensation
legislation for veterans of the world
war said:

There has come to my attention the
pending unfinished business before the
Senate, and it is an imperative duty
to convey to you the probable effect
of the passage at this time of the pro-
posed act providing for adjusted com-
pensation to our service men in the
world war. If this measure could be
made effective at the present time
without disaster to the nation's
finances and without hindrance to im-
perative readjustment of our taxes, it
would present an entirely different
question than that which is before you.
In a personal as well as a public man-
ner, I have commended the policy
of generous treatment of the nation's
defenders, not as a part of any con-
tract, not as the payment of a debt
which is owing, but as a mark of the
nation's gratitude.

Every obligation is to the disabled
and dependent. In such reference as
has been made to general compensa-
tion there has been a reservation as
to the earliest consistent time for such
action if it is taken. Even without
such reservation, however, a modified
view would be wholly justifiable
at the present moment, because the
enactment of the compensation bill in
the midst of the struggle for read-
justment and restoration would hinder
every effort and greatly imperil the
financial stability of our country. More,
this menacing effort to expend
billions in gratuities will imperil our
capacity to discharge our first obliga-
tions to those we must not fail to aid.

Truth to Be Faced

I am addressing the Senate directly
because the problem is immediately
yours, as your unfinished business,
but the executive branch of the gov-
ernment owes it to both houses of
Congress and to the country frankly
to state the difficulties we daily are
called upon to meet, and the added
peril this measure would bring.

Our land has its share of the finan-
cial chaos and the industrial depres-
sion of the world. We little heeded
the growth of indebtedness or the
limits of expenditure during the war,
because we could not stop to count the
cost. Our one thought then was the
winning of the war, and the survival
of the nation. We borrowed and
loaned, individuals to the nation and
the government to other governments,
and to those who served the nation,
with little thought of settlement.

It was relatively easy then, because
national life was at stake. In the
sober aftermath we face the order of
reason, rather than act amid the pas-
sions of war, and our own land and
the world are facing problems never
solved before. There can be no solu-
tion unless we face the grim truths
and seek to solve them in resolute
devotion to duty.

Three Things Essential

After a survey of more than four
months, contemplating conditions
which would stagger all of us were
it not for our abiding faith in America,
I am fully persuaded that three things
are essential to the very beginning of
the restored order of things. These
are the revision, including reduction,
of our internal taxation, the refunding
of our war debt, and the adjustment
of our foreign loans. It is vitally nec-
essary to settle these problems before
adding to our Treasury any such bur-
den as is contemplated in the pend-
ing bill.

It is unthinkable to expect a busi-
ness revival and the resumption of the
normal ways of peace while maintain-
ing the excessive taxes of war. It is
quite as unthinkable to reduce our tax
burdens while committing our Treas-
ury to an additional obligation which
ranges from three to five billions of
dollars. The precise figures no one
can give. If it is conceivably true that

only \$200,000,000 a year will be drawn
annually from the Treasury in the few
years immediately before us, the be-
stowal is too inconsequential to be of
real value to the nation's defenders;
and if the exercise of the option should
call for cash running into bil-
lions, the depression in finance and
industry would be so marked that
vastly more harm than good would
attend.

Our government must undertake no
obligation which it does not intend to
meet. No government flat will pay
our bills. The exchanges of the world
testify today to that erroneous theory.
We may rely on the sacrifices of pa-
triotism in war, but today we face
markets, and the effects of supply and
demand, and the inexorable laws of
credits in time of peace.

"Positive Disaster"

At the very moment we are obliged
to pay 5% per cent interest for gov-
ernment short time loans to care
for our floating indebtedness, a rate
on government borrowing, in spite of
tax exemption, which ought to pre-
vail in private transactions for the
normal interest charges on financing
our industry and commerce. Definite
obligations amounting to \$7,500,000-
000 in war savings certificates,
victory bonds and certificates cov-
ering floating indebtedness are to
mature in the two years immediately
following, and the overburdening of
the Treasury now means positive dis-
aster in the years immediately before
us. Merest prudence calls out in
warning.

Our greatest necessity is a return
to the normal ways of peace activities.
A modest offering to the millions of
service men is a poor palliative to
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ployment. Stabilized finance and well
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tial to restored industry and com-
merce.

The slump which is now upon us is
an inevitable part of war's aftermath.
It has followed in the wake of war
since the world began. There was the
unavoidable readjustment, the inevita-
ble charge-off, the unfailing attend-
ance of losses in the wake of high
prices, the inexorable deflation which
inflation had preceded. It has been
wholly proper to seek to apply gov-
ernment relief to minimize the hard-
ships, and the government had aided
wherever possible, and is aiding now,
but all the special acts ever dreamed
of, all the particular favors ever con-
ceived, will not avoid all the dis-
tresses nor ward off all the losses.
The proper mental state of our people
will commit us resolutely and confi-
dently to our tasks, and definite assur-
ance as to taxation and expenditure
will contribute to that helpful mental
order. The only sure way to normalcy
is over the paths nature has marked
throughout all human experience.

Government's Economy Effort

With the approval of Congress the
executive branch of government has
been driving toward that decreased
expenditure which is the most prac-
tical assurance of diminished taxation.
With enthusiastic resolution your ad-
ministrative agents are making not
only conscientious effort to reduce the
bill for appropriations, but to reduce
the cost of government far below the
appropriations you have already pro-
vided. It is easy to believe that the
only way to diminish the burdens
which the people must pay is to cut
the outlay in which public moneys
are expended. War is not wholly re-
sponsible for staggering costs; it has
merely accentuated the menace which
lies in mounting cost of government
and excesses in expenditure which a
successful private business would not
tolerate.

I can make you no definite promise
in figures today, but I can pledge you
a most conscientious drive to reduce
government cost by many millions. It
would be most discouraging to those
who are bending their energies to
save millions to have Congress add
billions to our burdens at the very
beginning.

Even were there not the threatening
paralysis of our Treasury, with its
fatal reflexes on all our activities
which concern our prosperity, would
it not be better to await the settle-
ment of our foreign loans? At such a
time it would be a bestowal on the
part of our government when it is
able to bestow.

No Neglect of Soldiers

The United States participates in
none of the distributable awards of
war, but the world owes us heavily,
and will pay when restoration is
wrought. If the restoration fails,
world bankruptcy attends. I believe
the world restoration is possible, but
only with honest, diligent work in
productivity on the one hand, and
honest and diligent opposition to need-
less public expenditure on the other.
If the suggested recommitment of
this measure bids the merest sugges-
tion of neglect or a hint of national
ingratitude I would not urge it. It

has been my privilege to speak to
Congress on our obligations to the
disabled and dependent soldiers and
the government's deep desire to prove
its concern for their welfare. I should
be ashamed of the Republic if it failed
in its duty to them. Neither armistice
nor permanent peace puts an end to
the obligations of the government to its
defenders, or the obligations of citi-
zens to the government. Mindful of
these things, the administrative branch
of the government has not only
spoken, it has acted and has accom-
plished.

In view of some of the things which
have been said, and very carefully
said, perhaps I ought to report on
current some of the things which have
been done. In the Department of War
Risk Insurance there have been filed
up to July 7, 1921, compensation and
insurance claims numbering 813,442.
Of these 747,786 have been adjudi-
cated, at an expenditure of \$471,946-
762. There were 200,000 claims pend-
ing when the War Risk Department
was reorganized, late in April this
year, and the number of pending
claims has been reduced by 134,444.
All work in this department will be
done by the twenty-first of this
July; that is to say, all action which
the bureau may take on a given case
will be current, though new claims
are being filed at the rate of 700 per
day.

Vocational Training

There have been requested 887,614
medical examinations and less than
14,000 await medical action. Up to
July 7 there have been 26,287 disabled
soldiers hospitalized, and in govern-
ment controlled hospitals today there
are 6000 available beds without occu-
pants. You are already aware of the
progress made toward the construction
of additional government hospi-
tals, not because we are not meeting
all demands, but to better meet them
and the better to specialize in the
treatment of those who come under
our care.

There has been paid out in allotment
and allowances the sum of \$578,465,658
and nearly \$4,000,000,000 of govern-
ment insurance is in force.

In vocational training and rehabili-
tation of disabled soldiers there have
been enrolled to date 107,824 men.
Today there are 75,812 men who are
training with pay, at the maximum
cost of \$160 per month; 8208 training
without pay, but at a tuition and
supply outlay of \$35 per month. Four
thousand disabled men have completed
their training and have been returned
to gainful employment. These earned
an average of \$1051 per year before
entering the army, and are earning
today, in spite of their war disability
and in spite of diminished wage or
salary levels, an average of \$1550 per
annum.

Additional Sums Necessary

It is an interesting revelation and
a fine achievement, attended by both
abuses and triumphs. Congress has
appropriated \$65,000,000 for this noble
work for the current year, but the
estimated acceptance of training for
the year before us contemplates an
average of 95,000 disabled men, and
the cost will be in excess of \$163-
000,000 or nearly \$100,000,000 more
than Congress has provided. This ad-
ditional sum must be made available.
With the increase of availability to
training, as recently urged upon Con-
gress, the estimated additional ex-
penditure will be \$468,000,000 per an-
num, until the pledge of training is
discharged. These figures suggest
more than the entire annual cost of
federal government for many years
following the Civil War, and chal-
lenges every charge of failure to deal
considerately with our nation's de-
fenders. I do not recite the figures
to suggest that it is all we may do,
or ultimately ought to do. It is in-
evitable that our obligations will grow
and grow enormously. We never have
neglected and never will neglect the
dependent soldier, and there is no way
to avoid time's remorseless classifica-
tions.

Contemplating the tremendous li-
ability, which the government will
never shrink, I would be remiss in my
duty if I failed to ask Congress to
pause at this particular time, rather
than break down our Treasury from
which so much is later on to be ex-
pected. The defenders of the Republic

amid the perils of war would be the
last of our citizenship to wish its
stability menaced by an individual pit-
tance of peace.

Other Legislative Problems
I know the feelings of my own
breast, and that of your's and the
grateful people of this Republic.
But no thoughtful person, possessed
with all the facts, is ready for added
compensation for the healthful, self-
reliant masses of our great armies
at the cost of a Treasury breakdown
which will bring its hardships to all
the citizens of the Republic. Its
enactment now in all probability would
so add to our interest rates that the
added interest charge on new and
refunded indebtedness may alone ex-
ceed the sum it is proposed to be-
stow.

When Congress was called in ex-
traordinary session I called your at-
tention to the urgent measures which
I thought demanded your considera-
tion. You promptly provided the
emergency, tariff, and good progress
has been made toward the much-
needed and more deliberate revision
of our tariff schedules. There is con-
fessed disappointment that so little
progress has been made in the re-
adjustment and reduction of the war
time taxes. I believe you share with
me the earnest wish for early accom-
plishment.

It is not expected that Congress
will sit and ignore other problems
of legislation. There are often urgent
problems which must enlist your at-
tention. I have not come to speak
of them, though the reorganization of
the war risk and vocational train-
ing, now pending, would hasten the
efficient discharge of our willing ob-
ligations to the disabled soldiers.

But I want to emphasize the sug-
gestion that the accomplishment of
the major tasks for which you were
asked to sit in extraordinary session
will have a reassuring effect on the
entire country, and speed our resump-
tion of normal activities and their
rewards which tend to make a pros-
perous and happy people.

POPULATION RATIOS IN NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Foreign-born whites comprised 20.6
per cent of the total population of
New Hampshire in 1920, compared
with 22.4 per cent in 1910, the census
bureau announced yesterday. The ra-
tio of foreign-born whites also de-
clined during the decade in Vermont
and Maine—from 14 per cent to 12.6
per cent in Vermont, and from 14.8
to 14 per cent in Maine.

Of New Hampshire's total popu-
lation in 1920, whites were 442,331,
Negroes, 621; Indians, 28; Chinese,
95; Japanese, 8. In Vermont there
were: Whites, 251,817; Negroes, 572;
Indians, 24; Chinese, 11; Japanese, 4.
Maine had 785,895 whites, 1310 Ne-
groes, 839 Indians, 161 Chinese, 7
Japanese and 2 Hindus.

AFGHAN NOTABLES IN NEW YORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prince
Muhammad Wali Khan, new Amba-
sador from Afghanistan to Washing-
ton, has arrived in this city, accom-
panied by Faez Muhammad Khan, coun-
selor; Gulam Siddiq Khan, coun-
selor, and Colonel Habibullah, military
attaché. Princess Fatima, second
cousin of the ruling Amir of Afghan-
istan, who also arrived here recently,
was officially welcomed by Mayor
John F. Hyland yesterday. She is ac-
companied by her three sons.

PRODUCTION COST REDUCTION IS URGED

Secretary Hoover Says the Surest
Road to Continued High
Wages Is the Removal of
Every Restriction on Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An appeal
for reduction of production costs and
removal of every restriction on effort
as the surest road to continued high
wages and the surest safeguard
against unemployment was made by
Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Com-
merce, in an address at the National
Shoe and Leather Exposition here
yesterday.

Recovery from economic depression
in the United States as well as abroad
depends upon "courage and applied in-
telligence, and the return to primary
virtues of hard, conscientious toil and
economy in living," said Secretary
Hoover.

"There may be no recovery from
these hard times for many years to
come," Mr. Hoover said, "if we ne-
glect our economic relations abroad.
The hard times that knock at every
cottage door came from Europe. No
tariffs, no embargoes, no navies, no
armies can ever defend us from these
invasions. Our sole defense is the
prosperity of our neighbors and our
own commercial skill. The recovery
of our foreign trade can march only
in company with the welfare and pros-
perity of our customers."

Discussing efforts in Europe to re-
cover from the wealth destruction of
the war, the Secretary said that "in
the reinforcement of their marketing ma-
chinery many of the governments are
stimulating the consolidation of banks
and manufacturing concerns. Gov-
ernmental and government-encouraged
combinations are being created," he
said, "to control exports and imports,
to exploit foreign markets. They are
seeking special concessions for de-
velopment and trade throughout the
world. Altogether these policies com-
prise a militancy in commercial ex-
pansion that compares with Eliza-
bethan England. Any improvement in
European production of manufactured
goods will favorably affect our mar-
ket for raw materials such as cotton
and copper. I am confident there will
be a return to pre-war demand for
these."

"But as to our manufactures we
must get production costs down. The
surest road to continued high wages
and the surest safeguard against un-
employment is to remove every re-
striction on effort. This must extend
from our mines to the railways, to
the factories, to the wharf, and to the
ship. It means smaller profits.
It means that we must have ultimately
much lower transportation rates. It
means we must have better organized
marketing machinery abroad under
Americans. It means the establish-
ment of adequate short time credit
machinery, and much more care in
foreign risks than our merchants
have shown in the last 12 months."

"It means the government must re-
move as quickly as possible those un-
necessary domestic burdens upon
commerce to which the government is
a party, by the reorganization of our
tax system, the settlement of the tariff
question, the reduction in government
expenditure through the reorganization
of the federal government, through
reduction of armament, and through
reduction of Shipping Board losses,
and by the settlement by the
government of the outstanding claims
of our railways. It means we must
cease trying to drive American ship

owners off the sea with tax-paid
shipping losses. I am satisfied we can
hold our markets, our higher standards
of living and of wage, if we will all
put our backs into it."

Discussing the foreign debt owed to
the United States, and its citizens,
which he placed at "between thirteen
and fifteen billions of dollars," Mr.
Hoover said:
"If we stop giving more credits, and
demand payments of interest on debts
due our government, our exports will
find its interpretation in more unem-
ployment among our own people and
more displacement of our industries.
I am confident our debtors can eventu-
ally carry the debt due to us."

FIXED WAR COST IN TIME OF PEACE

United States Treasury Statement
Shows That Three-Fourths of
All Revenues Is Spent on Past,
Present and Future Wars

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor—London Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—War, past, present and future, cost
the United States nearly \$4,000,000,000
in the fiscal year ended July 1.
Treasury Department records show
seventy-five cents out of each dollar
of the taxpayers went into bills arising
from war or preparation for war.

Other nations are spending as great
or a greater percentage of their in-
come for war. This explains why the
people are bringing pressure on their
governments to accept President
Harding's invitation for a disarmament
conference.

Tax collections for the year totaled
\$5,115,928,000, while disbursements for
war purposes amounted to \$3,836,928-
000, without taking into account
millions paid out in pensions by the
Pension Bureau, by the War Risk
Bureau, and scores of other expendi-
tures by departments which are not
generally classified as war-conducting
branches of the government.

The percentage spent for war in the
previous fiscal year ended June 30,
1920, was 92 cents out of each dollar
collected in taxes. The actual amount
was \$5,934,235,000. But in that year
the government received in taxes a
total of \$6,403,344,000. In the fiscal
year just ended, therefore, war cost
the peace government of the United
States just \$2,097,289,000 less than in
the preceding fiscal year.

For the first 11 months of the fiscal
year just ended, the government spent
a total of \$3,493,142,000 for war
purposes. Of this the largest single
item was the maintenance of the War
Department and the army, for which a
total of \$987,584,000 was expended.
The Navy Department spent \$610,000-
000. This is a total for these two de-
partments of \$1,597,584,000.

Interest on the public debt, mainly
arising from the great war, cost the
government \$839,658,000 in the first
11 months of the fiscal year. Detailed
figures for the entire year will not
be available for several days.

The Shipping Board, created during
and as a result of the world war, spent
a total of \$131,739,000, without count-
ing the loss that was incurred when
the board was forced to sell ships at
far below what they cost the govern-
ment. This loss is an item that will
increase during the present fiscal year
as more and more ships are disposed
of.

The government paid \$728,538,000 to
the railroads on account of obliga-
tions incurred during government rail
control brought on during the war.
These are only the larger expendi-
tures.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO

Continuing—with Thousands of Yards Greatly
Underpriced—the 59th

Twice Yearly Sale of Silk Remnants

Thousands of yards in a variety of
weaves which leaves no desirable silk
unnoted. Color ranges are as all-
inclusive, and every silk is of that high
quality for which silks here are so well
known.

As to pricing, in this 59th Twice
Yearly Sale of Silk Remnants it is
lower than has been possible in many
months. The values throughout can-
not be too greatly emphasized. In-
cluded among others:

Colored Taffetas
Colored Foukards
Colored Pouted Crepes
Colored Crepes de Chine
Colored Canton Crepes
Colored Georgette Crepes
Colored Gros de Londres
Colored Charmeuse
Colored Dress Satins

Colored Satin Striped Shirting
Pongee Silks
Colored Japanese Silks
Colored Crepe Meteors
Colored Sports Silks
Black Satins
Black Charmeuse Satin
Black Canton Crepes
Black Crepes de Chine
Black Georgette Crepes

Black Japanese Silks
Black Dress Taffetas
White Canton Crepes
White Taffetas
White Satins
White Georgette Crepes
White Charmeuse
White Sports Silks
White Crepe de Chine

The above gives but a brief summary of the varied silks in these assortments. These
silks are from 30 to 42 inches wide, the remnant lengths range from 1½ yards to 6 yards,
and the prices vary according to the kind and quality of silk.

95c., \$1.15, \$1.35, \$1.55, \$1.75 to \$4.95 Yd.

Remnants purchased in this sale will not be accepted for credit, refund or exchange.

Second Floor, North

CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

105 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively

HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.

Women's Shoes Exclusively

4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

FARMERS OF SOUTH
NEED LONG CREDIT

Present Grave Situation Calls for
Emergency Relief from Con-
gress Through Selling Time,
Inquiry Commission Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Joint Agricultural Inquiry Commission received first-hand information regarding farming conditions in the South yesterday from Hutton W. Summers (D.), Representative from Texas, and chairman of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the cotton situation. Returned from a 12-day tour of the Carolinas and Georgia, Mr. Summers brought back findings that Congress cannot over-estimate the gravity of the situation which will develop when the new crop comes on the market, unless extraordinary effort is made in advance of that time to strengthen the position of agriculture.

"If we can get by this next marketing period without too many failures and too much agricultural distress, the gradual return to normal world conditions will make easier the solution of our agricultural and other domestic problems," declared Mr. Summers. "But if we permit our farmers and country banks to fall this fall, we may expect years of depression and industrial and political discord." Mr. Summers said that the conditions he found existing in these states are the same existing generally in the agricultural sections of the country. Conferences with country and city bankers, farmers, exporters, merchants and manufacturers convinced him, he said, that the people are doing their best to solve their difficulties.

Emergency Credit Needed

"The poor farmers are having a hard time getting food for their families and their animals," he said. "I am certain that a large part of the people are under-fed. Most of the country banks have practically suspended loans, and merchants are selling very little, either on credit or for cash."

Mr. Summers stated that his investigations did not change his opinion, that Congress must give emergency relief along these lines:

An effort should be made, through diplomatic channels to procure, as far as possible, a preferential credit basis for material sold to feed the peoples of Europe and to get their industries into activity; this new credit to sustain the same relationship to old debts as receivers' certificates sustain to the existing debts of a corporation in the hands of a receiver.

Either a selling corporation should be organized or the operations of the war finance corporation broadened, so as to make it function as a more general sales agency in advancing long time credit to European purchasers, these two propositions to be operated together.

The extension of an emergency credit to agricultural sections by increasing the capacity of the federal farm loans banks to care for the applications for farm loans, and the organization of a bankers' pool, such as is favored by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to loan money on cotton, should be set about.

Prosecution of Profiteers

Humbert Rohrer, agricultural expert of Nebraska, told the joint commission yesterday that the greatest need of the farmers is for long-time credits from the banks; and prosecution of profiteers. "There should be an extension of powers in the Secretary of Agriculture and in the Federal Trade Commission," he said, "to insure speedier investigation into profiteering and abuses, and more prompt prosecutions if there is to be any relief through this means."

On this point, Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, a member of the commission, replied that the trouble is not with the laws or with Congress. "The difficulty we find now is the failure to enforce existing laws," said Senator Robinson.

Mr. Rohrer contended, however, that the laws do not altogether meet the situation. He suggested to the commission that it inquire into matters of production costs and sale prices of farm machinery. "It was told recently that the prices of farm machinery had not come down with other prices when I was charged \$16 for a hay fork," Mr. Rohrer testified.

SHIPPING INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American merchant tonnage has increased by more than 131 per cent

since the beginning of the war, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Bureau of Navigation. During the last fiscal year, the statement said, the increase was more than 2,000,000 gross tons, including 1,090,000 gross tons in Shipping Board vessels. The total documented shipping at the close of the fiscal year was given as 28,500 vessels of 13,350,000 gross tons, including 8733 seagoing vessels of 5000 gross tons or over, 233 of them being ocean passenger steamers. The Shipping Board owns 1798 ships of 7,393,000 gross tons.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S
TRADE THREATENED

Tariff Proposed in Fordney Bill
Would Shut Out Her Fish
Product from United States
—Official Asks Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Edgar Bowring, British High Commissioner for Newfoundland, has come to the United States to attempt to bring about a reduction of the Fordney tariff bill's proposed rate on fresh and dried fish shipped into this country from Newfoundland.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just before he left for Washington, Sir Edgar said that the present schedules would close the markets of the United States to the principal product of Newfoundland.

"Cod is a cheap fish," he said, "and a tariff tax as proposed of 1½ cents a pound would be absolutely prohibitive. Even if I am not able to obtain a reversion to the old schedule, a modification to afford us an opportunity to establish a market would be welcomed."

Sir Edgar also discussed the world shipping situation.

"The cargo tonnage of the world now being shipped," he said, "is nearly as great as the total tonnage previous to the world war. The 10,000,000 tons of idle shipping are merely the tremendous excess constructed to carry on the war. Of course, these idle ships tend to reduce freights, and force the value of all shipping down, but the situation is gradually clearing, and, as soon as the world becomes adjusted to this condition, and ships on the new basis, there will be a great increase in shipments."

"The situation in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries is merely a question of selling price at the present time. Last year the loss of the Mediterranean market made sales difficult, and the catch has not as yet been wholly disposed of; but, by making the prices low, we have been able to dispose of a large portion of it, and hope to have it all sold before the new catch. So far, the market has been chiefly in Great Britain, but possibly other markets can be found, especially if we can arrange for refrigerating facilities on cargo ships, so as to ship fresh fish."

"In regard to the possibility of delivering fish here in New York, it is merely a question of refrigeration on the voyage. We have ample financial and refrigeration arrangements in Newfoundland, and can take care of all the fish the fishermen can supply for that trade. If the tariff is modified, arrangements can undoubtedly be made to equip a number of cargo boats with refrigeration facilities, which will make the traffic easy."

HARDING LETTER "IN
FAVOR OF LEAGUE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That on October 20 President Harding assured him by letter that he was for a League of Nations, was declared by Fred B. Smith, chairman of the committee on councils, before the Christian Endeavor convention here.

Mr. Smith said he had voted for Mr. Harding, and wanted him to make good his promises made in platform speeches, and "made to us." On October 6 he said he and other Endeavor leaders saw the President and understood that he was for a league, no matter what title it might have. The letter, he said, came to him later. Delegates point out that this letter was dated after Mr. Harding had announced his stand for an association of nations.

Mr. Smith made a strong plea for the end of all wars. The Christian Endeavor slogan, which used to be "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," might now well be said, "A Warless World."

NEW ZEALAND TO
STOP MEAT TRUSTS

Armour & Co. of Australasia
Refused License to Export to
Britain Under Act of 1918—
Full Warning Was Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The United States Government has taken a hand in a dispute between Armour & Company of Australasia (a subsidiary of Armour & Company of Chicago) and the New Zealand Government. The State Department at Washington asked, through the American Consul-General, why Armour & Company of Australasia had been refused a license to export meat from New Zealand and added: "American capital established the business in accordance with New Zealand laws and the present action appears to be arbitrary and discriminatory." The reply of Sir Francis Bell, was as follows:

"I shall be obliged if you will inform the American Department of State: Firstly: That New Zealand action in regard to Armour & Company has been largely influenced by the result of the American inquiry into, and report upon, the dealings of that company in relation to the American Meat Trust.

"Secondly: That no difficulty is placed in the way of Armour & Company exporting to America for American use the meat now in freezing stores."

"Thirdly: That license to export such meat to the London markets is refused.

"Fourthly: That full warning was given to Armour & Company and the meat trust by the New Zealand Parliament in the year 1918, when it was enacted that every meat exporter must have license to export. It was then made clear that the act was intended to prevent operations by the meat trust.

Evasion Not Allowed

"Fifthly: Armour and Company could not obtain a license to export, and devised a method of purchasing sheep and freezing them in the works of companies licensed to export.

"Sixthly: This government will not allow evasion of New Zealand laws.

"Seventhly: Armour and Company now ask for license to export this meat because it is theirs in private freezing stores, and they ask for a license now which would not have been granted before the purchases, as they well knew."

"Eighthly: The action of the government is not an arbitrary one, and I regret that it should be considered proper to adopt such an expression with regard to it."

"Ninthly: The business of the company was established with the object of establishing the meat trust in New Zealand in defiance of the Act of 1918."

American Aid Invoked

The position is that Armour & Co. of Australasia were given clearly to understand that they would not be licensed to export meat from New Zealand. The dominion is ready to sell meat to any country that will buy it, but the government has the backing of the farmers in insisting that the companies handling the meat between the farm and the port of export shall not be subject to foreign control. The company, lacking a license to export, bought meat within New Zealand on a large scale and had it frozen at various freezing works. Then it demanded a license to export on the ground that it must have an outlet for its meat, and the cablegram from Washington showed that it invoked the aid of the United States Government.

The New Zealand authorities, as in-

formed in the reply to the State Department, are prepared to allow the meat to be sent to the United States for consumption in that country, but they are not prepared to allow Armour & Co. to engage in the meat trade between the dominion and Britain. In the meantime the meat, amounting to some hundreds of thousands of carcasses, is staying in the freezing stores, and as prices have fallen, the company stands to make a loss in any case. Apparently it must find a buyer for the meat within New Zealand.

New Zealand ministers do not usually pay a great deal of attention to forms and ceremonies, but they have thought it worth while to enter into a rather elaborate explanation of this exchange of communications between Wellington and Washington.

The Department of State at Washington, through the American Consul-General in New Zealand, asked why a meat export license had been refused to Armour & Company. The New Zealand Government replied through the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Francis Bell, was as follows:

"It is the purpose of Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to keep the tariff bill constantly before the House during next sessions until Friday, so that general debate may be suspended and the bill can be taken up under the five-minute rule."

"This bill will never be read for changes by the House," declared Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, acting Democratic leader.

"The power is conferred on the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee to propose and have adopted such changes as it sees fit, but the body of the House never will have time to consider these changes. A similar plan was followed with respect to the Payne-Aldrich bill and the effect of that bill on the country is well remembered," he said.

"This rule will work as all such rules have worked to stifle consideration of the tariff and to force action as demanded by those in charge of the bill."

The Attorney-General proceeded to say that "the technically correct answer to the Consul-General would have been that while the Government of New Zealand would have been glad to supply him, as Consul for the United States, with information on the subject, it could not communicate, whether directly or indirectly through him, with the government of the United States."

HOUSE SPEEDS UP
ON THE TARIFF BILL

Night Sessions Begun and Final
Vote to Be Taken on July
21—Democrats Denounce the
Shutting Out of Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

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It is the purpose of Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to keep the tariff bill constantly before the House during next sessions until Friday, so that general debate may be suspended and the bill can be taken up under the five-minute rule.

A Question of Precedents

"I should be one of the last to admit the possibility of the creation of such diplomatic relations, because I follow Mr. Massey in his insistence of the duty of maintaining the integrity of the Empire and the recognition of the practical impossibility of the creation of diplomatic relations with foreign nations without a corresponding assertion of independent sovereignty," he said. "Direct communication between foreign consuls and the Government of New Zealand on matters affecting trade is not irregular or novel, and such communication does not constitute any assertion of independent sovereignty."

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ESTABLISHMENT
OF TRADE ROUTES

Question of Attitude of Shipping
Board Toward New Proposals
of Hamburg-American
Company Soon to Come Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the first matters to be considered by the operating committee just appointed by President Harding to manage the re-constituted Emergency Fleet Corporation will be the position of the Shipping Board toward the new proposals made by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to combine with American steamship lines as well as the Shipping Board in reestablishing trade routes operated by the Hamburg line before the war. This would be in addition to the agreement with the W. Averill Harriman lines, which is now under examination by the legal department of the Shipping Board.

While Dr. Cuno, head of the Hamburg-American Company, was in the United States recently, he approached several operators besides Mr. Harriman, and he hopes that contracts may be approved and sufficient ships allocated by the board to establish and maintain these routes until the new ships of the Hamburg line, not to be ready for two or three years, can take care of them.

The new operating committee, through J. Barstow Smull, formerly of J. H. Winchester & Co., who acted as spokesman, announced here yesterday that when the committee organized in Washington, where it would have its permanent headquarters, this question of allocating ships to cover the German routes would receive fullest attention. The question of making the contract, however, was a question of policy that the board would settle for itself.

Both Mr. Smull and William J. Love, another of the operating committee, were present at the conference, and they stated that the committee would organize as soon as A. J. Frey of San Francisco, the third member, arrived, which would probably be about the end of the week. They said that there would be no division of responsibility between the members of the committee; all would act together on all operating matters.

The method of operation, as far as the committee could see it, would tend gradually to do away with allocation of ships in the direction of bare boat or time charters, though this could not be done at the start, except in rare cases.

SUPREME COUNCIL TO
DEAL WITH SILESIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Any hope of the members of the international commission in Upper Silesia coming to a unanimous agreement is apparently abandoned. The sending of a commission of experts into Upper Silesia also seems to be abandoned. The matter will come before the Supreme Council in the shape of divergent reports.

General Lerond, chief of the commission, is coming to Paris, but the significance of this move is doubtful. It is denied that he has been recalled from his post. It is stated that he has sought a leave of absence for personal reasons. The statement that he has been sacrificed at the request of Lord Curzon is repudiated. Whether he is quitting Upper Silesia temporarily or permanently and what may be the political meaning of his impending return it is not yet possible to state.

LISBON GOVERNMENT
HAS SMALL MAJORITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday)—Although the government obtained a majority at the general elections held on Sunday, a strong representation of the Democratic Party will render the parliamentary life of the government a matter of difficulty. The monarchists returned five members to Parliament, two being from Lisbon.

The parliamentary session will open on July 25.

FRANCE RATIFIES TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

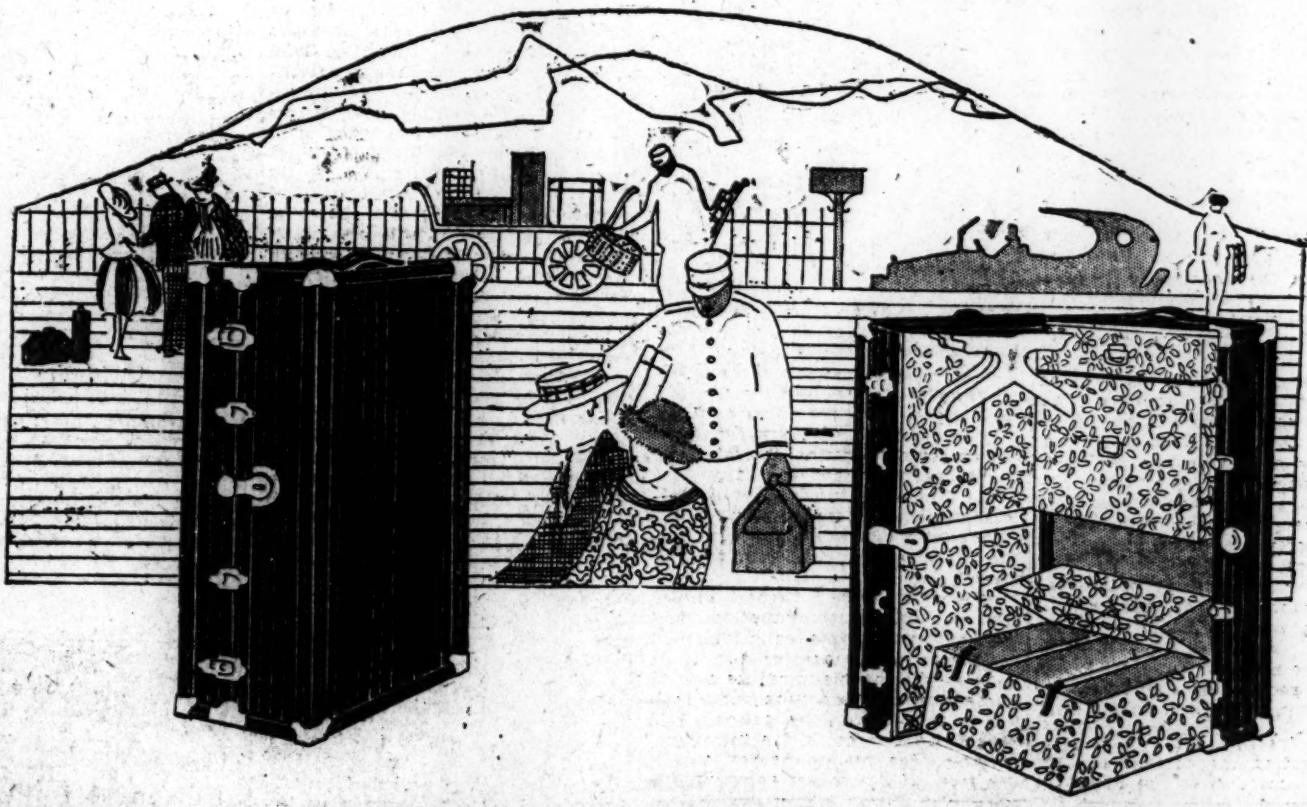
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French Senate has ratified the Treaty of Trianon with Hungary, after protests had been raised that injustices and mistakes had been committed. The Premier pointed out that it is impossible to refuse to approve a treaty already accepted by the other Allies.

Mandel Brothers
C H I C A G O

Murphy wardrobe trunks at \$25

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Wherever your summer travels take you—whether you go by train, by boat or by motor—a Murphy trunk assures you the utmost in convenience and service. Murphy trunks are available here only in Chicago—and if you select your Murphy now, your saving will be well worth while—regularly this model sells for \$40.



42x22x14-inch trunks, made of veneered basswood; fancy cloth lined throughout; with 3 combination suit hangers, 1 overcoat hanger; chiffonier side with 3 compartments, the lower one a drop drawer, the second a drawer with 2 sections. See sketch. \$25.

Murphy trunks, 45x 21x23-inch size, 47.75

Of 3-ply veneer basswood; covered and bound with heavy black vulcanized fiber; bulge top; all edges rounded. On one side are 6 combination suit hangers, 2 coat and 2 princess hangers. On the other side is a chiffonier with 4 compartments, the lower one a hat box; the upper one with 3 partitions. Fancy cloth lining.

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Always up-to-date in stylish
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Waists and Millinery

PORTUGUESE STILL IN RESTLESS MOOD

National Forces Are Being Arrayed Against One Another and There Is Intransigency in Many Parts of Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—A feeling prevails that Portugal is not yet done for the time being with revolutionary movements and coups. There is uneasiness in every quarter, and it is difficult to see how there can be any settlement until greater and better regulated events have cleared away some of the chaos that exists. Even now sections of the national forces are being arrayed against each other, and there is in the air. There is intransigency in many parts.

It was generally understood that in the early morning conference that the President of the Republic had with the leaders of the military revolt, at which the dismissal of the government was decided upon, the President agreed to the dissolution of the existing Parliament, only urging upon his arrogant visitors the expediency of postponing this action until the inter-parliamentary commercial conference then being held in Lisbon should have been concluded. The supreme excitement of the early semi-revolutionary moments having passed away, the question of this promise began to cause some difficulty. Alvaro de Castro, Minister of War in the late government and a politician who, next perhaps to Bernardino Machado himself, feels most concerned in this affair, declared that the President ought to be asked if he made any such promise, as that there should be a dissolution in the circumstances. Mr. Castro clearly did not want it, and sought to impede it. He considered that the existing Parliament ought to be summoned to take into its consideration the recent upheaval, though what the Parliament would do after such consideration nobody could imagine. There was a general impression that the President would have to call a meeting of the parliamentary council to decide upon the situation, and this was done a day or two after the coup. The council determined by six votes to one that there must be dissolution, and this resolution being communicated to the President, he signed the necessary decree at once.

A Forlorn Situation

Domingos Pereira, Alvaro de Castro and Julio Martins did not vote, expressing their protest against the procedure adopted and declaring that a special sitting of Parliament should have been given opportunity of expressing its views upon the imposition of a dissolution by the military forces which had brought about the upheaval. The poor Parliament was in a very forlorn situation and its sorry condition was only emphasized by the pathetic persistence of a dozen senators and about four times as many deputies who held a sitting which did not and could not count, at which they solemnly passed a resolution of protest against their dissolution. But there was nobody to forward such resolution to "the proper quarter," the Parliament had ceased to be, and there was even something illegal about this pretense of sitting.

Issuing the decree of dissolution, President Almeida was unintentionally ironical in his official remarks upon the situation, embraced in the decree. The activities and machinations of the politicians and their several sections being what they are and have been, what is the use of blaming Parliament for what has happened and likewise what has not? It would be as reasonable to blame the moon. Very solemnly and with enormous, if too palpable truth the President declares that the existing situation of Portugal demands the adoption of legislative measures of an economic and financial character which the old Parliament had shown itself incapable of supplying. During its two years of existence it had not even discussed the much-wanted budget.

A Counter-Revolutionary Move

Meanwhile a counter-revolutionary movement is well on the way. Bernardino Machado is back in Lisbon, he has all his followers about him, and the prediction is fairly general that it will not be long before he accomplishes in real fact what he is suspected of having attempted this time, namely, his own restoration to the presidency of the Republic. It is a common belief that he will reach that position soon. The actual President, José d'Almeida, seems in a somewhat helpless situation; he could be in no other in the circumstances. He has not sufficient strength to deal with such a difficult state of things; he is not a man of the Machado stamp. In times of tranquillity he would be well enough, but good Republican as he is, with an excellent record, President Almeida cannot guide the existing situation and all that he has done so far has been to consent to everything that has been forced upon him and to appeal earnestly, at every new movement and threat that there should be no violence. These appeals have been glorious at times, and at all events they will be placed to the credit of the President, for he has probably once or twice averted what might have been a serious outbreak. He is at least sincere, and has meant well always.

With the situation so confused and with such great issues at stake, it is inevitable that in a place like this and with such figures occupying the stage, abounding in their human weaknesses, the element of comedy should be interwoven continually with the serious side of things. And, indeed, the comedy that began with the Minister of Public Instruction striking an attitude on the

deck of the cruiser Vasco da Gama, to which he had resorted, in his own words, to take command of the navy and protect the Republic from the revolution, finding alas! that the sailors would not obey him even though he would make admirals of pursers, while the President informed him that the Republic was safe enough without this heroic protection, which must cease—this comedy has continued along some pretty lines of humor.

On Verge of Civil War

A civil war of a most unexpected character very nearly arose while Barros Queiros was in the act of forming his new Liberal government. Although the naval elements, with which the arsenal forces and some other fighting units were associated, did not take kindly to the proposition of the Minister of Public Instruction that he should lead them, they were not disposed to accept without consultation the arbitrary proceedings on the part of the revolutionary military junta, and the fact of the matter seems to be that they felt their pride had been wounded by their being ignored. The revolutionaries, to call them so, received intimation that the navy and its friends were not in conformity with them, and promptly chose revolutionaries then placed themselves on the defensive. The Republican Guard was prepared for fighting and the machine guns were got ready at certain barracks. At the same time the leaders of the naval forces with their friends of the arsenal came and installed themselves in the Ministry of the Interior, Capt. Procopio Freitas in charge, plans being made for an attack upon what was described as an action against the revolutionary junta. Both sides hastened on preparations, and the situation became palpably serious. The military revolutionaries under the command of Capt. Pires Monteiro marched out in strength, and while some were concentrated in Campolide and in the Edward VII Park on the northwestern heights of the city, and a machine gun section occupied the Rotunda, other forces were sent to secure the heights of Monsanto on the western outskirts and Ajuda just below.

Here at Ajuda, the hill just above Belem, there was a medley of forces, including lancers, sappers, railway battalions, aviation units and artillery. Meanwhile the counter-revolutionaries, meaning the marine-elements and their associates, were also making for the Rotunda and the Edward VII Park, and showed themselves desirous of occupying what were called strategic points, most of which were already in the possession of their "enemy." There were moments when a collision and all that it would surely entail, seemed inevitable, and the President was sending his messages of appeal to both sides to desist from their threatening attitude. The word was then sent round that there had been a "misunderstanding" between the navy, the revolutionary junta and the Republican Guard and that it was capable of adjustment. The naval commander sent an emissary to Capt. Pires Monteiro, proposing an agreement on the basis of a demand for the dissolution of Parliament, the establishment of a popular government, and a mutual undertaking not to inflict any persecutions upon the navy, the Republican Guard, the army and the Fiscal Guard as the result of these proceedings.

An Agreement Reached

All this was going on in the night, and it was not until 4 o'clock in the morning that the two sides came to an agreement, the formula just quoted being accepted with the substitution of the words "definitely Republican government" for "popular government." Alvaro de Castro was taking infantry and machine guns along to the Rotunda when news was received of the settlement of this strange dispute. An hour later, that is to say at 5 o'clock in the morning, a statement about the formation of the Barros Queiros ministry was issued. The dispersion of the troops that had been assembled was a slow business, and at 11 in the morning there were still machine guns ready for anything on the Ajuda hill. It was reckoned that there were 10,000 troops out, ready for fighting during the night, 8,000 occupying the Edward VII Park, 2,000 the Matadouro, and 2,000 the Ajuda.

Such are some of the features of this strange situation, and it is not surprising that the well-known publicist, Alfredo Pimenta, declares in an article in which he comments bitterly on the situation that if this state of things continues "there is no possible salvation for anyone." It is freely stated that Augusto Soares, who was asked to form a ministry before Barros Queiros and refused, "declined for reasons so powerful and grave that only the President of the Republic could reveal them." The newspaper, the "Seculo," which is generally reliable, says that it has reason to believe that France "regards with profound disgust the disturbances that are continually taking place in Portugal," and that an expression of such disgust has been officially transmitted by the French minister in the name of the President of the French Republic. Whatever basis there may be for this suggestion, however, it is not likely to be true in this form. Other countries than France are much more interested in Portugal.

The "Jornal do Comercio" bewails the fact that Portugal is the victim of petty ambitions and unseemable intrigues, while all the newspapers lament that when the news of these happenings gets abroad it will be bad for the country. The various authorities have done their best to prevent its doing so, but, of course, it was impossible.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—According to estimates made by the state superintendent of schools more than \$2,000,000 will be added to the building equipment of the Maine public schools this year. This includes a new normal school at Presque Isle.

RUSSIA REBUKES NATIONALIST TURKS

Despite the Treaty of Moscow Turks' Outrage on the Alexandropol Christians May Produce Rupture With Soviets

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—A mere glance over the treaty signed at Moscow, on March 16, between the Bolsheviks and the Turkish Nationalists makes it evident that Ankara and Moscow have unscrupulously done their utmost to dislodge and trample under foot the vital interests of a small Christian people, the long-suffering Armenians, in favor of their oppressors, the Turks. Why is this so? Before the negotiations took place between Ankara and Moscow, the Armenians were lured by the Nationalist Turks to rise and overthrow the yoke of Bolshevism in their own country. At the instigation of the Turkish emissaries an insurrection broke out, in consequence of which the Russian Soviets were driven out of Armenia. This was a very audacious and dangerous action on the part of a small people deprived of all exterior help and surrounded by enemies. Ankara was jubilant because Armenia thus lost every right to have delegates in the Moscow conference, where Turkish and Caucasian affairs were to be discussed.

The new government in Armenia was unable to cope with the tremendous needs of the country; turbulent elements started a reaction against the existing régime and invited the Russian and Armenian Bolsheviks to invade the country.

On the second day of April the last of Armenia was overrun by the Bolsheviks and subjugated permanently. The Turkish Nationalists were forced by the newcomers to evacuate the Armenian town Alexandropol, which was seized by the Turks last October. In evacuating the town and districts they massacred the Armenian population of 45 villages, which were completely burned and sacked; most of the town is in ruins.

Commission of Inquiry

A commission composed of Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaïjan and Turkish members, were sent to Alexandropol to make an inquiry into the question of these massacres. It fully established the guilt of the Turks. Three thousand Armenians, men, women and children, suffered. The evacuating Turkish army had, besides, carried with it a considerable number of Armenians, whose fate is, up to this time, unknown. Many women and girls were kidnapped. A report was made by the Inquiry Commission to this effect and was signed by all the representatives, except the Turk, who contended that "these events were very natural and not so serious as to make a fuss over."

This devastation has provoked the just indignation of Moscow, which has sent a strong rebuke to the Ankara leaders and has demanded immediate reparation for the damage caused both to Armenia and Georgia. It is stated that the friendly relations between Ankara and Moscow are growing to be very strained and a sudden rupture may result from it. Reports from the Caucasus state that Russian Bolshevik regiments have already made their victorious entry into Kars, the Armenian stronghold captured by the Turks, and which, according to the above-mentioned Turco-Russian Treaty, was to stay under Turkish rule. Soviet Russia justifies this action by contending that the Turks have proved by these fresh massacres that they are totally unworthy and incapable of the districts which were entrusted to them by the Russian Soviet Government.

Nationalist Turks' Tactics

Very serious events are expected in the next few weeks. The Nationalist Turks seem to foresee the storm about to burst over their heads and seem to be trying to win the sympathy of the Allies, against whom they have continuously been swinging their spears. A Turkish paper writes: "We are convinced that the Ankara leaders appreciate how necessary for us is the friendship of Europe. Ankara is not, as supposed, a partisan of war forever, nor is it in a situation in which all European assistance can be dispensed."

The Armenian paper, "Garmir Asgh" (Red Star), published in the Georgian capital, Tiflis, has printed a long letter by Mr. Lenin, addressed to the Bolshevik republics in the Caucasus, in which he advises the Communists to be moderate and not to imitate the tactics of the Moscow Communists, which, he says, do not correspond with the needs of the time.

The appeal is addressed "To the Communists of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaïjan and the North Caucasus Republic," and says: "I wish you happiness and prosperity. Your union is a solid guarantee of the maintenance of peace."

The transition period from the Bourgeois régime to Communism is a difficult one, but not impossible. It is essential that Communists should not merely try to imitate old tactics, but should proceed to the establishment of Communism, taking into account the concrete conditions and real interests of these particular states.

"The new states of the Caucasus are no longer threatened with invasion, and this time, when Russia is practically isolated, the Caucasus states, owing to their geographic position, are best adapted for trade with the west and for establishing commercial relations with Europe."

"I congratulate you that trade relations have been established between

the Caucasus and the United States. Assiduous production and the improvement of the social conditions of the working and peasant masses ought to be your motto, and if so the past may be forgotten and the work of reconstruction begun."

EDUCATION CLAIMS OF COOPERATORS

English Lecturer Says Object of Humane Education Is to Aid Social Aims of Democracy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, England—There is no section of the community more keenly interested in education than the cooperative movement of Great Britain, each society of which has its own educational department. It was with interest, therefore, that the delegates to the recent annual cooperative congress listened to J. T. Davis, of the central education committee of the Cooperative Union, as he outlined the educational demands of the cooperative movement.

"We are meeting at a time," he said, "when in the name of economy, forthright educational development is being deliberately held up in this country. It is, therefore, necessary that we, the cooperators, should affirm our faith in a humane education as an essential element in the social aims of democracy, and uncompromisingly assert that the state which falters in the great work of functioning educationally delays the coming of 'better and nobler days,' and suffers in itself the loss which is irreparable."

An Educational Sanctuary

After briefly summarizing and criticizing the Education Act of 1918, Mr. Davis went on, "Our educational institutions must be valued more highly if the peril of internecine strife is to be averted. The school must cease to be a mere building in which children are gathered so many days every week. It must be recognized as an educational sanctuary, freed from the suspicion of maudlin sentimentality; a place where the youthful eyes are opened to see the wonderful world we live in, and the youthful mind made acquainted with the history we inherit."

It is imperative that cooperators should voice the claims of the sons and daughters of the workers for equal educational facilities with those of more fortunate parentage. Smaller classes in our elementary schools, brighter centers of instruction, greater and easier facilities for the transference of eligible pupils from the elementary schools to schools of a higher type, and education for citizenship can be won within a measurably short space of time if we have the mind to apply ourselves to the task. Unfortunately there is still an erroneous impression abroad as to the utility of our schools. Some there are who argue that the education given therein should be vocational in its main objective. The other day I read a statement to the effect that as 85 per cent of the population belonged to the class who had to earn their living by manual labor, in order to maintain the economic security of the State it was advisable to educate our boys and girls toward and away from the performance of this necessary amount of manual labor. This theory cannot be accepted by cooperators out to set up a cooperative commonwealth.

The Working Class Boy

"Supplementary to this theory," continued Mr. Davis, "may be quoted the argument which was elaborated in the columns of a London paper that 'physical training was a remedy for social unrest.' Children of the working class, it was alleged, were so well educated that their hopes were raised far beyond anything they were likely to realize when they entered a trade, and this resulted in discontent. Obviously, then, according to this suggestion, the ideal working class boy is to be characterized not by his intellect, but by his muscle. He must, therefore, be given that education befitting his station in life and best calculated to keep him quiet."

After giving his support to the continuation of schools provided for in the 1918 act, and expressing his belief in the necessity for more adult education, Mr. Davis concluded by saying, "The cooperative movement demands an educational system which shall touch effectively the child, the adolescent, and the adult, by first developing observation, then reflection, and then duty. It demands from the state a system which shall deepen the expanding spirit of man and produce a lofty race of beings having 'the flame of freedom in their souls, and the light of knowledge in their eyes.' In such a community of free people new arts shall bloom, while mighty music shall thrill the skies, for every life shall be a song. And in the midst of that people shall stand the little child."

Um-m!!
Cheese Soufflé!

It can be feathery and at the same time substantial if you use plenty of that rich, meaty sauce that tastes like the touch of a French chef—

AJ SAUCE

PLANS FOR HELPING AUSTRIAN RECOVERY

Temporary Financial Advances to Be Made on Condition Austria Carries Out Its Program of Financial Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The financial committee of the League of Nations has recently published the full text of its program for the rehabilitation of Austria, the study of which was begun some time ago at the request of the Supreme Council. In its reply the committee emphasized its consciousness of the great extent to which its task had been facilitated by virtue of its position as a committee of the League of Nations, and by the representative international character of its membership, which had done much to remove the difficulties necessarily involved. The committee also stated that the program proposed was competent, in its opinion, to restore Austria economically and that temporary advances to initiate the restoration were assured.

In its report the committee points out that in its first reply to the Supreme Council on April 4 it insisted that the conditions preliminary to the restoration of Austrian finances were: (1) the suspension for at least 20 years of the liens on Austrian assets in respect of reparations and relief credits; (2) the adoption by Austria herself of the most stringent measures for the improvement of her internal financial situation; (3) the removal of trade barriers between Austria and the succession states.

Support of Powers

Regarding the fulfillment of the first of the above conditions, the French, British, Japanese and Czechoslovak governments have officially announced their adherence, and the Belgian Government has subscribed to the declaration of March 17 of the Supreme Council with respect to the suspension of liens. In reference to the second condition, assurances were given to the special committee of inquiry sent by the financial commission to Vienna, that not only the present government but all parties in Austria stood ready to support a detailed program involving: (1) the reform of currency through creation of a strong and independent bank of issue; (2) the balancing of the budget at the earliest possible date by reducing the civil service and the various subsidies; and (3) the notation in the immediate future of a substantial internal loan to check the flood of new currency.

With regard to the third essential for greater freedom of trade between Austria and the succession states, the committee confidently expects that the Porto Rose conference, which was originally set for June 15, will give full and binding expression to the desires of the various governments and of the business groups in the several countries, for the removal of trade restrictions. It is said that forces are already at work tending to remove the obstacles to trade. In this connection the committee calls attention to the noteworthy commercial treaty, ready for ratification, between Austria and Czechoslovakia. This treaty is one among many steps being taken to facilitate normal commercial relations between all the succession states. The committee accepts the view that an Austria which is engaged in furthering these measures can rightly ask for foreign credits, to cover purchases abroad during the period of recuperation. It recognizes also that a limited amount of such credits is a condition necessary to this recuperation. The committee further supports the view of its delegation that these measures can only operate effectively as joint parts of a single program, and that this program, in its entirety, should be undertaken with the least possible delay. It recognizes, moreover, that immediate temporary advances from external sources are an essential, preliminary to these operations.

New Bank of Issue

The Austrian Government has offered guarantees for extra credits as follows: customs, receipts, revenue

from state monopolies and from forests, and mortgages on all real estate of the country; and in addition, that half the capital of the new bank of issue shall be open to foreign subscription, which shall carry with it a corresponding representation on the board of directors. It is made clear that, in all cases, the various measures which the Austrian Government proposes to take in cooperation with the commission of control, to which it refers, should be susceptible, when necessary, of modification by circumstances and experience.

It is pointed out that the bank of issue should be set up as soon as possible, though it is not essential to proceed simultaneously with the reform of the currency. The committee considers that the bank itself should undertake all the detailed preparations for this reform, and make it its first duty to support, by all means in its power, the exchange value of the krone or of any new mint, which is to be substituted at the earliest possible moment for the existing depreciated notes. Temporary advances are immediately required to cover the period of transition until the proceeds of foreign loans are available.

Ter Muelen Bonds

As the program of financial restoration should make it possible to value on a sure basis the assets offered by the Austrian Government, the committee, under the powers conferred upon it in connection with the international credits system, is prepared to authorize the issue of Ter Muelen bonds as security for such temporary advances on the following conditions: That advances will be made under the control of an agent appointed by the finance committee, acting in the capacity of the international commission for the international credits scheme. A special commission will also be appointed to give general directions to the agent and to supervise the initiation of the program of financial reform. The advances will be repayable, and will carry a first charge on the proceeds of the external loans provided for in the program.

The committee states that it has received definite assurances that temporary advances on this basis, and sufficient to enable the program to operate for some months, will very shortly be available. Such advances will be conditional on the execution by the Austrian Government of its program of financial reform, including the items dealing with reduction of expenditure, and they will be conditional also on the suspension of the liens on Austrian assets, as was laid down in the committee's report as of April 4, 1921.

TASMANIA'S APPLE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its South African News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—The Tasmanian apple industry has at last been well organized by the cooperative effort of the growers themselves. Important developments have already taken place, and the outlook for the industry is much brighter than ever before. The fruit growers now have their own jam, pulping and canning works, and cooperative packing sheds, where the fruit is graded and standardized. There are special schools of instruction where children are taught how to grade and pack; the growers have their own selling agents in the other states of the Commonwealth, and they have arranged for a fleet of steamers to carry the fruit direct from the fruit-growing districts to various Australian ports. Through their cooperative association the growers also obtain all their requirements at the minimum of cost.

GENERAL GOURAUD VISITS EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—General Gouraud left here recently, accompanied by Admiral de Bon, to go to Egypt, to return the visit which Field Marshal Lord Allenby paid not long ago to Syria. Three days previously General Gouraud had made a tour of inspection in southern Lebanon on the occasion of the visit to Beirut of Admiral de Bon, who is the commander-in-chief of the East Mediterranean squadron. The inhabitants of Beirut-Dine, Moaktara, and Djézine gave an enthusiastic welcome to these two French commanders.

AFRICAN DIAMOND REVENUE DECLINES

Inability to Sell Stones Causes Government More Than \$2,000,000 Estimated Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Henry Burton, Minister of Finance, has just issued his Union budget statement. He announced that the deficit for the past year was not, apparently, as large as at first anticipated, principally because certain economies in expenditure had been effected. The deficit for 1920-21 will be approximately £250,000.

The expenditure on loan for 1920-21 has been £13,220,000. Income is available from all sources to the extent of £14,343,000. There is a balance to be carried forward to this year (1921-22) of £1,020,000.

The influx of capital from the Union as a consequence of the premium on African currency during the earlier periods of last year was extremely heavy. The natural result of that was an increase in the prevailing rates of interest, and that increase has been reflected in the Treasury Bill rate last year. At the same time, though these rates were raised, compared with ruling rates in other countries they are still favorable. Revenue last year diminished all round, and it was only the extreme and natural buoyancy apparent in the customs, especially in the first nine months, that has enabled the Union to keep anything like its equilibrium. The customs were estimated at £6,900,000, yet they brought in actually £8,985,000.

Unable to Sell Diamonds

So far as the excise is concerned, the estimate this year is about the same, also the posts and telegraphs. In the inland revenue the striking feature is the collapse of the diamond trade. The estimate in 1921 was for £1,350,000 from diamond export duty and £815,000 was received, and the question is what is to be the estimate for 1921-22.

It is understood that the Diamond Syndicate is practically unable to sell any stones at the present time. During the first quarter of 1921 their sales totaled £80,000 as compared with £1,200,000 for the preceding quarter.

It is impossible to forecast accurately what revenue will be derived from this source during the coming year, but the estimate is going to be £300,000 and this would allow for a reasonable and moderate recovery, but it would be extremely rash to put the figure at anything higher than that. In regard to other diamond undertakings, there is the government share in the Premier mine, and in this case there is the opportunity of sharing past profits to some extent. From this source £150,000 of revenue is estimated, so that the total from diamonds, which last year was estimated at £2,800,000, this year £2,750,000.

Decreased Tax Estimate

Last year the income tax estimate for the gold mines was £1,150,000, but this year it is £995,000. The normal tax estimate for 1921 was £1,900,000, and for 1921-22 it is estimated at £2,500,000. The super-tax was estimated at £750,000; the receipts were £755,000; the estimate for 1921-22 is £775,000.

Excess profits duty was estimated at £1,350,000 last year, and we got £50,000 less, making £1,300,000; for the coming year the estimate is also at £1,300,000. The estimated expenditure for 1921-22 is £3,271,000. To reduce this expenditure it is proposed to reduce the cost of living allowance by 25 per cent for the first quarter of the financial year, 50 per cent for the next quarter and 75 per cent for the next, and to eliminate it altogether by the end of the year.

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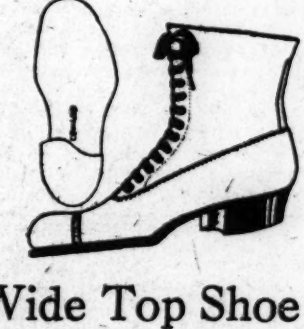
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JAPANESE CONCORD WITH AUSTRALIANS

Prospects for Good Relations Between Pacific Neighbors Are More Promising, With Their Trade on a Firm Basis

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The prospects for the future good relations between Japan and Australia are more promising than they have been for many years past. A better understanding between the two countries of the aims and objects of each is apparent. Japan is taking up a more tolerant attitude toward the bone of contention between the two people—the "white" Australian policy and its application in so far as the eastern nation is concerned. Australia, on her part, has shown unmistakable signs of a more friendly feeling toward her great Asiatic neighbor.

W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has, in recent utterances, voiced the changed attitude of his country. It must, of course, not for one moment be imagined that there is, or can be, any weakening of the "white" Australia policy, which has the passionate support of all the country, quite irrespective of politics or anything else. No, Australia is quite unanimous in excluding the entry of colored people into her "pure" domains, and the more friendly feeling which has been evinced between her and Japan does not indicate that there will be any loopholes for the entry of citizens of the island empire into Australia. The improved feeling is due rather to a better understanding.

Japan Wants Treaty Renewed

Japan, as is well known, is very anxious for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty which shortly expires, and Australia is equally keen on the pact being continued. The advantages to the Commonwealth are obvious, for so long as the agreement between England and her ally in far eastern waters remains in being, so long will Australia be relieved from the immediate menace of a yellow invasion of her shores. In this connection Mr. Hughes has declared publicly his conviction that the renewal of the treaty is essential for Australian interests. In a recent important policy speech he said that both his own country and Japan had their ideals, and that there was room in the world for both of them. Australia desired to live in terms of amity with all nations, including Japan.

He added that the policy of the Commonwealth at the imperial conference in London would be in the direction of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in such a form as would be acceptable, not only to the two contracting nations, but also to the United States. He declared that Australia, above all things, wishes to live in peace and friendship with Japan. On another occasion, just before his departure from Australia for England to attend the imperial conference, Mr. Hughes said that he did not believe that Americans seriously contemplated war with Japan or vice versa. His announcement that he was certain that the British Empire was determined that there should be no war with either of these countries was received with loud cheering.

Mutual Commercial Interests

There is another and very practical reason why neither of these people should quarrel, and that is the magnitude of their commerce, which since 1914 has shown signs of great expansion. Should trouble eventuate between the warlike Australians and the equally military Japanese, their mutual trade would be ruined, apart from the trade of the respective nations with other countries which would, of course, be seriously affected should the political situation develop adversely. In 1914 Japan sent to the Commonwealth £2830 worth of foodstuffs, while the latest available figures show that this item had expanded to £23,024. Animal substances exported by the Eastern Empire to Australia in 1914 were worth £236; the trade in this article at the present time is valued at £25,423. Vegetable fibers and substances in 1914 were worth £50,692 and are now exported to the amount of £221,357. The commerce in apparel, including textiles and manufactured fibers, has risen from £733,101 in 1914 to no less than £4,810,637. Carrying on the story of the export trade of Japan to Australia, it may be mentioned the item "ores and metals, manufactured and unmanufactured, machines and machinery," has risen in value from £11,573 to £246,333.

India rubber and leather have increased from £444 to £21,194; wool and wicker from £38,652 to £125,663; while earthenware, cement, china, glass, and stoneware have advanced from £44,859 to £476,007. Paper and stationery show an increase from £10,709 to £177,871, and miscellaneous goods also show a heavy increase. The total expansion of the export trade of Japan to Australia reveals that the figures have increased during the period mentioned, from £1,436,510 to £5,203,735.

Export Trade Increases

These figures speak for themselves, and are a happy augury that the astute traders of Japan will surely be very loath to support any action which might tend to disturb the present prosperous position of this trade with the Commonwealth. Turning to the figures of the exports from Australia to Japan, even a superficial study shows that they have very substantially increased, although not on the same scale. In 1914 the Commonwealth sent to Japan goods worth

PLAN TO INFLATE FRENCH CURRENCY

Projected Issue of Vast Sum of Paper Money on Securities of German Debt Is Opposed by Many Financial Leaders

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some time ago four deputies put forward a project of law which would authorize the issue of 150,000,000,000 francs in paper money on the securities of the German debt. Since then the German debt has been defined and the project has been modified in some of its details. But broadly it remains a scheme whereby part or the whole of the German indemnity may be realized at once by the simple device of issuing paper, which will subsequently be redeemed on the expected payments by Germany.

STANDARD SET FOR ALL FREEMASONS

Australasian Grand Masters Emphasize Importance of Upright Character of Members

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in its thirty-second report, which has just been issued, shows an increase during the past year of 476 members, bringing up the aggregate to 32,259, distributed among 318 lodges. The territory is divided into metropolitan and 26 country districts, under inspectors, who make quarterly reports to the Grand Lodge, which reports are printed in the proceedings. The benevolent institution has been established for 29 years of the 32, and it has 162 annuities, an increase of 31 during the year, the total revenue during the year being £6393 (an increase of more than £260), the expenditure being £4083 of which only £666 was for administration. Its invested funds amount to £28,574.

The grand master, William Thompson, states that during the past five years he has signed 13,272 certificates, and adds: "I feel the more personal pleasure in this fact when I realize that, at my request made the day following my first installation, every lodge, without exception, has its committee of investigation, and that the moral character and the mental fitness of every candidate are now the subjects of most careful inquiry and consideration."

Judgment of the World

"It should be the highest testimony as to character any man can possess to say he is a member of a Masonic lodge, and we owe it not only to ourselves, but to Freemasonry all the world over, that only such are admitted as will do credit to our institution—men whose lives are squared by those great virtues which form the foundation upon which our spiritual temple is erected. Freemasonry owes its influence in the community today to the high standard of its membership, and we must never forget that the profane world judges us, after all, not by our best, but by our worst, and that one unworthy individual will exercise a malign influence that 100 good men and true cannot counteract." The sister jurisdiction of Tasmania has also an equally inspiring report. Its 23 lodges have a total membership of 2177. The grand master, Henry L. d'Emden, states: "Our lodges, in common with those of other jurisdictions, have recently exhibited an enormous growth of members. Such growth alone means nothing in our institution—which, we know, is founded upon the rock of truth, and whose cardinal virtues are temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice—unless character is the principle which guides us in admitting candidates to our order."

Effect of Unworthy Membership

"Although we cannot expect perfection, for few of us would have been members under such a condition, yet we should be careful that every candidate should possess those qualities of mind and heart which lead him to seek the companionship of upright and good men, and which make him detest all that is low and base. The portals of our lodges should be most strictly guarded in this respect, for it is better to reject a good man, for his rejection is always open to review, than to admit an undesirable candidate, for his admission is final, and might have a serious, far-reaching and detrimental effect, not only upon the lodge that accepts him as a member but upon the craft in general."

"Let me express the hope that the light of Freemasonry may grow and flourish in this state, and that throughout the world those great principles which are inculcated at our meetings may be put into practical use in the life outside our lodges, and that each one of us may, in his own sphere, put such principles into practice that we may become better fitted for the great hereafter."

This grand jurisdiction has decided to restrict the right to nominate candidates for initiation to master Masons of two years' standing, it being considered desirable to limit the privilege of nomination to brethren of experience who have gained sufficient Masonic knowledge to enable them to appreciate the responsibilities as well as the advantages of the order. Candidates will also be required to answer detailed questions relative to address and occupation, and to give the names of two references, in addition to the proposer and seconder of the application.

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The point which these deputies, who may be called inflationists, have in mind is the possibility of meeting immediate obligations and restoring France without delay. The new paper money would be used to pay for the reconstruction of the devastated regions, to reimburse the Bons de la Défense Nationale, and to annul an important part of the internal borrowings of the French state. According to this project the sums due by France to foreign countries would be paid by the moneys received from Germany, and until such moment as these foreign debts have been completely obliterated German payments should be affected, half to the reimbursement of such debts, and half to the amortization of the billets emitted in virtue of the proposed law.

Case for Inflationists

Now it cannot be denied that this suggestion, like other suggestions which envisage the issue of paper money, appears to have much to recommend itself. The inflationists have a certain case and they have put it forward with ability. They do not believe that there would be any considerable depreciation, provided that economic conditions go on improving as they are calculated to do, and as this and similar schemes would enable them to do. Once the financial situation becomes clear, they argue, it is only necessary to keep on working and every day the financial reality will correspond more closely to the economic reality. The economic position of France, as distinct from her temporary financial troubles, is undoubtedly promising and is perhaps truly enviable.

On the other hand experts in political economy are giving serious warning against any kind of inflation, whether based upon the German debt or upon the ultimate economic recovery and expansion of France. German Martin, who is a professor in Paris and a specialist in fiduciary questions, has, for example, expressed himself at length. He regards these solutions as amateurish and simplistic. It certainly appears an advantage, he admits, to substitute for the charges of the state which bear interest a form of debt without interest. It is possible to believe that a new emission will stimulate for a certain time industry and commerce. It looks like a good thing to mobilize French credits on Germany. Nevertheless, he concludes, such fiduciary inflation would destroy the real economic strength of France. A plethora of billets de banques must make living dearer and dearer, and provoke social as well as economic troubles.

Arguments of Opposition

First, he points out, the charges of the State will be increased. If interest be saved the State will, on the other hand, be obliged to pay more for everything, and the budget will be augmented, not diminished. There is no form of loan heavier for the public and more onerous for the state than the excessive issue of notes, which is a sort of obligatory loan to which everybody is forced to contribute. The increase of paper money, unless it corresponds to the increase of material production, will be disastrous. Speculation will be encouraged. Those who exploit public misery will have fresh opportunities. They have only to get together stocks of all

kinds and await the certain rise in prices. The real value of the franc would go down and down. Wages, of course, always rise more slowly than rises the cost of living. The maximum rise in wages during the past few years has been 500 per cent, while the maximum rise in the cost of living has been more than 450 per cent. Officials and other employees had their salaries augmented only by 100 to 150 per cent. Small proprietors, those who live on investments, intellectual workers, received no increase, and this class of new poor helped to bring about that underconsumption which at present makes trade difficult.

Mr. Martin further expressed himself skeptically about the payments by Germany over a long period of years. Inflation would check the development of any enterprise, for no one would be sure about the future value of goods or money. Other countries such as the United States and England had endeavored to regain financial equilibrium. The result was that in America the average increase of prices over the prices of 1914 is now only 14 per cent; in England, 99 per cent; while in France it remains at 220 to 240 per cent.

Newspaper Opinion

This view, it should be said, is the view which apparently prevails in all enlightened financial circles. Important newspapers have expressed themselves with a persistence to which the term campaign may well be given against any measures which would augment the fiduciary issue. There are, it is true, a few men of some influence who look with tolerance upon this method, but on the whole inflation, in no matter what form, is condemned. France is not likely to commit any errors in this respect, though it will be readily understood that there is a strong temptation to take this apparently easy way of escape from pressing financial difficulties.

Paul Doumer as Finance Minister is believed to be particularly opposed to any measures that could possibly be described as inflationist; while in the view of certain politicians, Louis Loucheur was inclined to a less rigorous system of finance. That there was a struggle between the two on several points of the national financial policy is an affirmation freely made, and at one moment the struggle, though not conducted in the open, involved the question of whether Mr. Doumer should resign. This is not to say that Mr. Loucheur is himself an out-and-out inflationist, or even that he favors the method of augmenting the fiduciary issue, but only that he is more of an opportunist in finance. For example, he recommended and supported the issue of loans in the devastated regions pledged upon the security of German payments, while Mr. Doumer refused to sign the decree which would permit of the issue in that form. In various other matters they came into conflict, and it was expected that Mr. Doumer would make way for Mr. Loucheur. Still, in spite of their divergences, it may be taken for granted that whether Mr. Doumer or Mr. Loucheur is Finance Minister, no fiduciary folly will be permitted in France, which is anxious to put its financial house in order.

The greatest proof of this is in the preparation of the 1922 budget for presentation and study in July. Of recent years it has grown the custom to present the budget many months overdue. It has been found necessary to obtain provincial credits from parliament month after month, until sometimes more than half the year has passed. The budget for next year, however, is already being framed, and there should be no doubt about its completion and passage long before the year is closed. There are many signs of financial reform, but nevertheless what is still wanted is a real financial program. This financial program cannot be laid down until the quarrels between inflationists and anti-inflationists are finally settled and there is general accord upon clear foundations.

FLORIDA'S CENTENARY

ST. AUGUSTINE, Florida.—Commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Florida by the United States, informal ceremonies were held in various cities of the State. Spain, paid \$60,489,768 for 59,268 square miles of territory, transferred title to the land to the United States on July 10, 1821.

SUDAN IRRIGATION WORK SUSPENDED

Decision Chiefly Affects Gebel Awlia Reservoir on White Nile and Subsidiary Works

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Subsequent to a tour in the Sudan by Muhammad Shafik Pasha, Minister of Public Works, and one of the most capable irrigation engineers among the Egyptians, it has been decided by the Council of Ministers to suspend work on the great projects which were being commenced in that country for the purpose of extending cultivation in Egypt. This decision affects principally the Gebel Awlia Reservoir on the White Nile and its subsidiary works in both countries, the estimates for which cover an expenditure of about £12,000,000. The Egyptian Government also expressed the opinion that work on the Blue Nile Dam at Makwar, near Senaar, and the canalization of the Gishir, the land which lies between the Blue and White Niles—should also be stopped.

As, however, the latter are for the benefit of the Sudan and are being paid for by a loan (£1,400,000) raised by that country although controlled by and carried out by the Egyptian Public Works, it was decided to sanction provisionally their continuance on the recommendation of the Governor-General of the Sudan. It is stipulated, however, that the area to be canalized must not exceed that of the preliminary project, namely 300,000 acres out of a total of 3,000,000 acres which may be ultimately reclaimable by the construction of other reservoirs, and that the Egyptian Government reserves to itself the right to modify its decision, should this be found necessary, after the negotiations with Great Britain for the determination of the future political status of Egypt and the Sudan have taken place.

Financial Stringency

While it is undeniable that the financial stringency resulting from the slump caused by the fall in the price of cotton, Egypt's staple produce, does not permit at the present heavy outlay on extraordinary expenditure, there is little doubt that the main motive influencing the Minister's decision has been the acute political situation now obtaining. A loan for the works is considered out of the question. Their caution in avoiding any engagement which might serve as a pretext for attack by the opposition led by Zaghul Pasha is quite comprehensible to those who understand the weight attached to popularity in Egyptian politics, and at the present the popular slogan is undoubtedly "complete independence" for Egypt and the Sudan as a purely Egyptian province. Under such circumstances those who have followed these engineering developments closely need not be disappointed, seeing that the setback must be quite temporary. Further, it is really satisfactory to hear that with the money which had been reserved in the present budget for these works certain essential drainage and irrigation schemes in Egypt which had been held up so that the White Nile Dam should be pushed on, will be taken in hand at once.

Good News

This will certainly be good news to those who have believed that through the strenuous campaign waged by Sir William Willcocks and Colonel Kennedy against the Sudan projects, the Public Works Ministry has been inclined to lose sight of the immediate importance of many pressing claims in Egypt. It is quite true that the Nile Projects Commission which was instituted to study the schemes, endorsed in the main the views held by the Ministry, but the problems in Egypt itself were not definitely included in the scope of their inquiry. Every one who has had practical experience in irrigation matters in the country knows that the existing systems of irrigation and drainage could be vastly improved. The steady fall in the average cotton yield per

acre since the Aswan Dam was built (1902) is certainly due in a large degree to decreased fertility of the soil owing in part to insufficient drainage. The distribution of irrigation water is still far from satisfactory, many canals requiring complete remodeling either through faulty design when first dug many years ago or through great extensions into hitherto uncultivated lands.

A very considerable saving in the water duty estimated at about from 25 to 30 per cent, could be readily realized by such remodeling, while the tendency to waterlog the land at the heads of the canals through over-irrigation would be overcome. These needs are recognized by the irrigation service and plans have long been prepared to meet them. They have, however, been constantly postponed owing to changes in policy and constant modifications, but principally owing to their being considered as subsidiary to the Sudan schemes for increasing the water supply. Certainly the increased water supply is, and will be, increasingly necessary as land developments requiring more water are pursued. As, however, the uncultivated lands are generally salty and will require many years of patient work before they are rendered sweet enough to benefit by a summer water supply enabling them to grow cotton, and as, in order to carry out such work, regular (though not necessarily summer) irrigation and adequate drainage are essential, it is obviously clear that Egypt should lose no time in setting her house in order so as to benefit fully by the increased water supply when it is available.

The White Nile Reservoir, calculated to increase Egypt's summer supply by about 100 per cent, was to have been completed by 1925 and work was being strenuously pushed forward. No definite commencement of the remodeling projects in Egypt had, however, been made. If, then, the present decision will force these into execution, no loss, it is believed, but rather a gain will be realized by the suspension of the Sudan works.

Stabilizing Cotton Price

At a recent meeting of the Council of Ministers it has been decided to extend the period during which the cultivation of cotton is to be restricted to one-third of the cultivable area of any proprietor for two years. Evidently the motive prompting the government to take this step was the stabilization of the price of Egyptian cotton by limiting the probable yields for the three seasons, 1921, 1922, 1923. Actually the effect may be more apparent than actual. Thus, when the area is large it is highly probable that considerable areas of soil of indifferent quality will be put to cotton, its cultivation careless, and a short crop rotation followed which exhausts all but the best lands. With a restricted area an owner will put his best land to cotton, as, even at the lower prices at present obtaining, cotton is considerably the most profitable crop to grow. He will have time to prepare and cultivate the crop carefully, and by a triennial crop rotation the soil fertility will, under good treatment, be well maintained.

The average yield under the latter conditions will in all probability be much higher than is the case when cotton can be grown without restrictions. Further, the reduction in area under the crop as a result of the restriction will not be very large seeing that the districts which put between 45 and 50 per cent of the cultivable area of cotton were not very numerous. Under such circumstances it is not improbable that the total crop will not be very much reduced unless the price were to fall so low that cultivators voluntarily reduced their cotton areas below those fixed by the government.

AUSTRIA'S PATENT LAW ADOPTED BY TZECHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Tzecho-Slovakia has adopted the Austrian patent law, which is stated to be one of the best modern laws of its kind. Patents are granted for 15 years from the date of publication and subject to the payment of annuities, which are due on or before the anniversary of publication, and range from 60 kroner for the first year to 1020 kroner for the fifteenth year, the total sum of annuities for the 15 years amounting to about £25 in English money, according to the average rate of exchange of 1920. If a patent is not worked within three years in Tzecho-Slovakia it is revoked on petition if the patentee cannot justify his inactivity. Foreign applicants must appoint an agent in Tzecho-Slovakia. Only duly qualified and sworn attorneys registered at the Patent Office in Prague are admitted as agents.

Trade-marks are registered for 10 years, at the expiration of which term the registration can be renewed periodically. Trade-mark applications are not laid open to opposition but are examined as to novelty after registration, and notice is given to owners of similar trade marks to enable them to raise objections. Austrian and Hungarian patents which had been granted up to June 11, 1919, will be transformed into Tzecho-Slovak patents if the patentee asks for this transformation within a term not yet fixed, but which will probably expire in the autumn of 1921.

Austrian and Hungarian trade-marks registered up to August 11, 1919, will be transformed on petition into Tzecho-Slovak trade-marks for the rest of the original 10 years' term, after which they have to be renewed in the normal manner.

ACCEDING GOVERNOR MAKES A STATEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A clean-cut American administration in Hawaii is the aim of Wallace R. Farrington, the new Governor of the Territory, he declared recently in his first statement to the press since his appointment. He said: "I know I shall receive the sincere and ready cooperation of the splendid body of American citizens who have kept Hawaii's standards high. Let us never forget that as citizens resident in a vital American outpost we have daily responsibilities that in a peculiar manner test our capacity, our patience, our common sense and our loyalty to American ideals."

MONROE DOCTRINE APPROVED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—The usefulness of the Monroe Doctrine in the fight by democratic republics against monarchy and imperialism was praised by the savant Francisco Cavidia, in a speech delivered before a distinguished assembly at the National University here. The speech was cheered by the gathering, which included many diplomats, and the speaker was congratulated by the American minister.

NICKEL COINS CIRCULATED

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Seventy million nickel coins have been put into circulation by the government for the purpose of alleviating the shortage of currency occasioned by the withdrawal of gold coins from circulation. The gold will be used in stabilizing foreign exchange. The government has announced that the coinage of nickel pieces will not alter the country's monetary system.



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(Third Floor)

PROPOSED SINGLE BELGIAN LANGUAGE

Movement Has Begun to Select
English Language, Thus
Adopting One Tongue in
Place of Three Now Spoken

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In Belgium has just been started a most interesting language movement having for its object the selection and adoption of one tongue in place of the three already spoken there, namely, French, Flemish and German. A society has been started in connection with this movement and its principal aim is the unification of the language. None of the three tongues common to the Belgian people has been chosen, but English has been honored by being selected.

There are various reasons for this choice. In the first place it has been pointed out that the English language contains an admixture of both German and Latin words, and it is felt that the Belgians would take to English with a certain degree of aptitude. Another, and very important factor in the choice of the tongue mentioned, is the already world-wide use of English, which is now spoken by 200,000,000 of people, and which is the official language of no less than 350,000,000 more. The Belgians are convinced that English will be the world-tongue of the future, and the inauguration of this English-speaking society is practical evidence of their intention to be well in the van in regard to the use of that language as the official one for their country, both from the administrative and commercial points of view. Once it has been so adopted there is little doubt that the public would gradually assimilate the tongue as their own, and that the next generation would, to all intents and purposes, speak it exclusively.

Language Handicap

In connection with the interesting Belgian proposal for the emancipation of their country from the handicap and incubus of three languages, it is instructive to recall the present position of the English tongue throughout the world. The figures mentioned above as to the vast numbers already using English cover an even greater area of territory than these mere figures indicate. For instance the enormous area of Australia, which contains 3,000,000 square miles, knows only that tongue, but the population adds but 2,000,000 to the world total, but English is a continent. Then the United States also has English as its official language. Canada uses both French and English in Quebec, and Newfoundland knows only English, while in the Union of South Africa it shares pride of place with Dutch, and both these languages are used by the people, in the legal world as well as by the administration.

In India again, although millions only speak their own native dialects, English is the official language, and is being learned and spoken by more and more of the indigenous population every year. In addition to the territories mentioned there are the many other British Colonies and dependencies where English is exclusively spoken. English has not yet ousted French as being the language, par excellence, for the diplomatic services all over the globe, because French is peculiarly adaptable in that it makes possible the expression of finer shades of meaning than English. Taking everything into consideration, therefore, it may be said, in truth, that the Belgians have made a very wise choice in their selection of English for their country in their propaganda on the subject. The movement has strong support including state minister, and others of importance.

Englishmen have very often suffered under the reproach that they will not trouble to master any language but their own and that they arrogantly expect foreigners to learn English instead. The charge is certainly true, but it must be remembered that the foreigners have to a great extent been responsible for this state of affairs by encouraging the non-acquisition of foreign languages on the part of English by learning that language themselves and thus obviating the necessity of undue exertion on the part of their guests. It is certainly true that a trip to the continent discloses an extraordinarily large number of shops, hotels and other places where English is spoken by the attendants and waiters.

Thus an Englishman in Paris who is honestly anxious to improve his French is not allowed to do so by the waiters and others with whom he comes in contact, for they answer his halting questions spoken in French by replying in fluent English, and in most cases the conversation is continued and finished in that tongue to the detriment of the good resolution of the Englishman only to speak the language of the country while in the French capital. The same thing has happened in regard to Germany, and English visitors have had to confess, in most instances, that on their return from the Fatherland, their knowledge of German has improved but little on account of their sojourn in that country. In these circumstances it is but natural that the average Englishman should feel that there was no real necessity for him to acquire foreign tongues. The importance of English is such that foreigners, finding Englishmen will not learn their language, must, perforce, learn English, so that the reluctance of the English to acquire a knowl-

edge of languages automatically tends to spread and increase the use of the former.

Spread of English

This spread of the English language has had its reflex in the publication of vast numbers of daily newspapers, and other periodicals and books in that tongue. In regard to English-written journalism, Frank Fox, a well-known publicist, has said that the scope of this journalism was indeed wide, covering not only settlements under the British flag, and those bearing allegiance to the great American republic, but also many foreign parts where there were American and British settlements. In this connection the migratory instinct of the English race has caused colonies to spring up in foreign countries in

BILL BISON, TRAIL MAKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

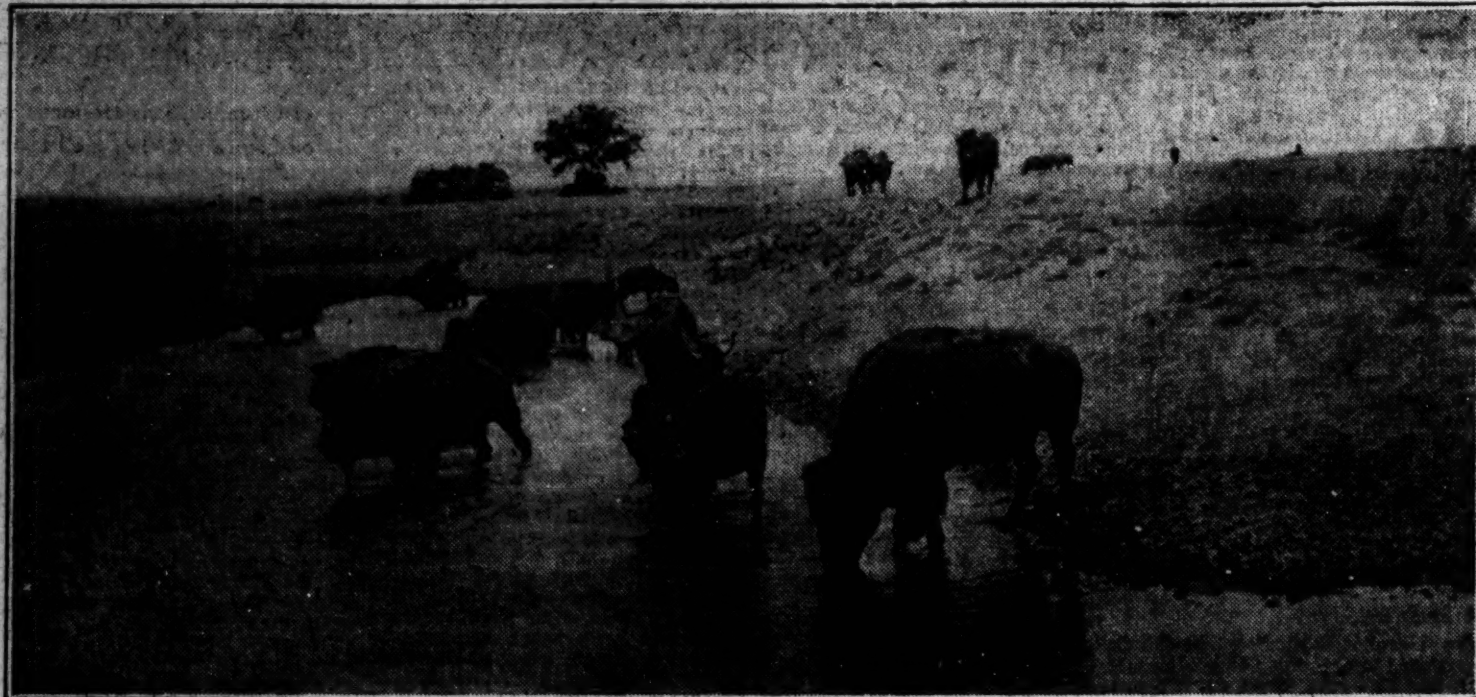
"Buffalo grass!" the guide exclaimed. Then, with a ring of pride in his high-pitched voice, "Gen-u-uine buffalo grounds!" I got out of the car and looked hastily at the ground. To tell the truth I had been taking one of the many uncomfortable doses induced on that and the preceding day by the sameness of the outlook in this part of the American west. There had been no landscape worthy of the name. Trees and fences had long since disappeared, and a human dwelling rarely came into view.

Ahead of us the earth had a

"Huh! You're right and you're wrong—" "Quite so," I hastened to say. "But who was them pioneer builders?" "You want their names?" "Ah!" said Jim, affirmatively. "Well—er—I'm afraid you've stamped me." He laughed. "That question stamps everybody. You're no more ignorant than the rest." He cocked his head knowingly to one side. "Well, then, it was Bill Bison!" "Bill Bison?" "Bill, the buffalo, the very same—the first American!" I laughed. Was he about to begin his romancing once more? He continued: "If Columbus had looked around a bit carefully, he'd have found that

first American. I guess he did about as much for his Uncle Sam as George Washington or any of the rest of us ever did. But no one ever said a thanks to him. Instead, we've all just gone and shored his descendants off the face of the globe, till now there ain't a buffalo to be seen outside of a zoo or Yellowstone Park. Pretty disgraceful civilization, I call it, to treat a good, public-spirited American that shabby way!"

I looked down at the trail beneath our rubber tires—the timeless trail that had endured for centuries and that for centuries to come would still remain. All day I had scorned it, maligning its bareness and tantalizing trickery. Now I regarded it with a huge respect. It was romantic, thrillingly interesting. I fancied that above the purr of the motor I could



Buffalo at water

From photograph © Detroit Publishing Company

Bill Bison had laid out a fine open track for him all the way to the Pacific. Long before Christopher happened around, Bill Bison was a road-maker—kind of working for Uncle Sam without exactly knowing of it. I guess he was about the humblest American citizen we've ever had.

"Well, Bill and his relatives, so the history books say, was a living some-where around Niagara and the Atlantic—before the Redskins showed up in the United States. I reckon it struck him that his folks had about finished off the grass thereabouts and they'd better move along west to look round for more grazing grounds. I guess he called a family council of a few thousand relatives, and you know, Mister, how relations always try to talk a young fellow down. Well, believe me, those great shaggy monsters turned on innovation Bill.

"The idea, they said, of that young, underbred buffalero proposing a harebrained journey out to a country that had no sign-posts and no paths! Bill only laughed and said they could beat out their own paths with their hoofs. He said he didn't need no compass, he guessed he could get all the way to the Pacific if he wanted, and he was going right on with his preparations for the trip.

"The long and short of it was he started out at last with a lot of the younger buffaloes that was more enterprising than the grandmas and grandpas. Through the wilderness, westward, they marched, tramping down underbrush, skirting river banks, splashing through creeks. When they found good grazing grounds or fertile valleys and salt licks and mud wallows, they stopped and took a vacation for a couple of hundred years or so, educating the children or making merry in the wallows. After awhile it was Bill Bison Junior and Bill Bison Third and Fourth that was the leaders of the expedition.

"Time come and time passed and time rolled on. The buffaloes herds got bigger and bigger and the paths they made marching along together got wider and deeper. Wherever they went, the ground was trampled so hard and level by them countless hoofs that no underbrush ever grew up again. Other animals natterly followed along in the path the buffaloes made, and helped to keep it open. Then Indians come and they were glad enough of Bill Bison's trails and clearings. By the time Bill's great-grandchildren's grandchildren got out to the grazing lands along the Pacific, the road across America was made. All that the Red Men and the trappers and Mormons and gold-seekers and prairie-schooners had to do was to follow it.

"Yes, siree, pretty near all the big trails and roads in this here country were first tramped out by buffaloes. Bill Bison was his own engineer and surveyor and compass. And as the

hear the beat of those myriad hoofs, catch a glimpse of the sea of shaggy, tossing manes. "If Columbus and Harry Hudson and Leif Ericsson and that Amerigo chap had known that Bill Bison had made a road straight out toward that India some of them were looking for, I guess the history of this country would have suffered. I guess we'd all been Greasers or Frenchies or Dutchmen or something, with no American on the map but Bill Bison himself. Huh!"

COURSE OF RELIGION IN INDIANA SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The school commissioners have adopted a plan proposed by the State two years ago whereby religious instruction will be carried on in connection with all courses in Indianapolis high schools. The work will be optional with the pupils. The instruction is to be non-sectarian, and may be received in any church regardless of denomination. Examinations will be held at regular intervals and one-half credit will be allowed to each pupil who successfully passes examinations during each semester. The plan has been adopted in several cities of the State.

NEW BRUNSWICK APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick.—Bertram E. Claridge, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School and of the Yale Forest School, has been appointed to the new chair of Forest Engineering in the Forestry School of the University of New Brunswick, the provincial university.

DRAKE'S LANDING DATE CELEBRATED

Society Founded in Name of
Navigator Observes Anniversary
Marking 342 Years Since
Ship Touched America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, California.—Forty-one years before the Mayflower anchored in Plymouth Harbor the first Protestant religious services ever held on the American continent were conducted at Drake's Bay, Marin County, California, under the direction of Sir Francis Drake, in 1579.

Yesterday a celebration was held at Drake's Bay, to commemorate the three hundred and forty-second anniversary of the English navigator's landing on the California shore. The meeting was under the auspices of the Sir Francis Drake Association, an organization formed in 1914 by local admirers of the English admiral.

According to Herbert Eugene Bolton, professor of American history in the University of California and member of the California history survey commission, "The Pacific was the objective of all the nations of Europe in the early sixteenth century. For 200 years the ocean remained a Spanish lake, disturbed only by the intervention of adventurers, pirates or explorers from Portugal, Sweden, Russia, Holland, England. Drake was the first English participant in the varied struggle for supremacy. The contest closed when the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Spanish America occupied the coast line of the Pacific."

Sir Francis Drake sailed from England on November 15, 1577. He passed through the Strait of Magellan in August, 1578, and sailed up the coast of South and North America, seeking a passage way through the fabled Anian Straits. Off the Oregon coast, unfavorable weather conditions decided him to abandon this purpose. He sailed southward till he reached the thirty-eighth degree of latitude. On June 17, 1579, he brought his ship to anchor in a "fit and convenient harbor" 30 miles north of San Francisco Bay.

Francis Fletcher, "traveler in the same voyage, Minister of the Gospel, Pastor of the fleet," writes:

"This country our General named Albion, and that for two causes: The one in respect of the white banks and cliffs, which lie toward the sea; and the other, that it might have some affinity, auen in name also with our own country, which was sometimes so called." This was the first New England in America.

Drake took possession of the country in the name of the English Sovereign. He conducted services according to the ritual of the Church of England. He treated with the Indians, whom he completely won by kindness. He set up a post on which was nailed a brass plate engraved with the name of Queen Elizabeth, the date, the submission of the Indians, and his own name.

After repairing and provisioning his boat, he returned home via the Cape of Good Hope, reaching Plymouth, England, three years after he left and startled the world with the news that he had circumnavigated the globe.

In 1916 the Sir Francis Drake Association erected a post on the site of the original one set up by Drake—long since destroyed. It bears a brass tablet showing the cross of the English prayer-book, and Elizabethan shilling, and the legend "Commemorating the Arrival of Sir Francis Drake, June 15, 1579."

Among the speakers at yesterday's celebration were William Ford Nichols, Episcopal Bishop of California; H. B. Livingston, acting British Consul-Gen-

eral; the Rev. J. R. Campbell, of London, England, and Herbert Eugene Bolton, of the University of California. Lord and Lady Boston and Lady Elliot Drake, of England, direct descendants of the distinguished Englishman, have expressed keen appreciation of the work of the California Drake Association.

PLAN FOR HOUSING STEEL EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—A new plan in connection with the housing of industrial workers in Eastern Canada is being taken by the Dominion Steel Corporation—Canada's largest steel company—which has obtained legislation authorizing it to organize the Empire Housing Company with power to construct houses and to make loans in small amounts to the corporation's employees in order to assist them in establishing their own homes.

The housing company will have full charge of the housing affairs of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company—the two corporations which make up Dominion Steel—and will finance its own operations without making any charge upon the other companies. In past years the Dominion Coal Company has built more than 2000 houses for rental to its employees in Glace Bay and other mining centers and in Sydney the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has built some hundreds more for steel workers. Ultimately the Empire Housing Company will also take over the housing affairs of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, with plants and mines in Cape Breton and in Pictou County on the mainland, which is being amalgamated with Dominion Iron and Dominion Coal in the British Empire Steel Corporation.

BREAKING UP OF A PLANING MILL TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Three of the largest planing mill companies here have announced their withdrawal from the St. Louis Millmen's Association, and it is believed that their action will cause the dissolution of the association. The three resignations are the first direct results of the filing recently of quo warranto proceedings in the state Supreme Court against 15 members of the association, charging them with violation of the Missouri anti-trust laws.

The resignation of the firms followed an open letter from Jesse Barrett, Attorney-General for Missouri, to A. J. Siegel, president of the Huttig Sash and Door Company, one of the three firms, in which Mr. Barrett alleged that Dr. Siegel had taken him at a secret conference held here recently, that all building material associations in St. Louis were highly organized to maintain price levels. Mr. Barrett also stated in the letter that Mr. Siegel promised him to take his company out of the millmen's association in the belief that it would cause the dissolution of "a building materials trust, which is keeping building prices unreasonably high."

RESERVE OFFICERS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—For the first time since the San Diego Boy Scouts were organized four years ago, a graduating class was turned out recently for the Boy Scout Officers Reserve.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Visiting Buyers in Boston, Mass., Operating in Restricted Manner But Business Generally Continues to Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Judging from the number of buyers in the Boston shoe market, and what they are doing, it is evident that there may be no immediate return to normal conditions, although interviews with buyers from different sections of the country are comparatively encouraging. Buyers are operating in a restricted manner, confining their efforts mostly to fall business, the exception being on staple lines of goods adapted for late summer, the demand for which is dependable and fairly large. Taking the situation as a whole, the shoe business is in a much better condition than it was in the latter part of 1920. If reports from the larger markets are not exaggerated, shoe manufacturers will be called upon to run their factories nearer to capacity from now to late fall than it was thought probable a few months back.

Business in Chicago, St. Louis, and other western points is moving along quite well. However, it is stated that volume has been much curtailed by the inability to get seasonal goods, attributable to the conservative transactions in the spring buying.

Packer Hide Market

Of late, sales in the packer hide market have been scarce and small. The only sale of domestic hides reported was the following: 10,000 April, May, June branded native steers, 13 cents. Year ago 28 cents.

There were also two lots of South American hides sold, viz:

10,000 Campana steers 11c
1,000 Prigioriti steers 14c

The hide situation may well be called dull, if not stagnant, prices being rigidly held to a range quite unrelated to business conditions, therefore tanners are not buying, while values are strong at one end of their business and loose at the other. About all the hides taken off the market last week were charged to the tanning account of some packer.

Stocks of domestic hides are small, yet big enough under the ruling circumstances. But it is stated that if the packers would timber up a bit, tanners might purchase more frequently, though the days for large transactions have not yet arrived.

Packers outside the circle of the "regulars" are selling their holdings at the best prices available, but that sort of business establishes nothing in particular, as their stocks are mediocre, so sales must be. Dealers in country hides are decidedly "up against it"; stocks are large, considering the demand for such low quality, consequently quotations are liberal, but even so, they are hard to move.

There is little hope that foreign trading will become a factor of any importance this fall, as exchange still prohibits large transactions. Nevertheless there are a few English buyers here now, and who, it is said, are on business bent, so later news may be more cheery.

Leather Markets

The leather markets are showing some recovery, and although it is somewhat spotty the belief is that activity will appear in all popular grades with inventories cleaned up, and factories square away for fall.

Hemlock sole leather is, after a poor week or two, again in demand, though in a small way. However, prices have not changed materially. No. 1 B. A. overweights bringing from 33 to 36 cents. Sales of Union tannages are also running light, and so are quotations. Steer backs are being offered 42 to 44 cents. Cow backs from 33 to 40 cents. Oak sole is in fair demand, still prices are soft. Sales of the past week revealed the following figures: Steer backs 50 to 55 cents. Bands had a wider range, say from 45 to 50 cents. The Boston calfskin market is doing more on the quiet than in the open. Domestic buyers are on the alert for bargains, and are getting some, occasionally. Two English buyers are now in the Boston market, and four more expected to arrive this week. Their main intent is to buy calf, kid, and patent leather, those now here have already secured considerable of each, with more to follow.

Prices have not changed from those of last week, although it is said that buyers forced the market just a bit, large deals featuring.

The demand for patent leather is extremely brisk, and early shipments are difficult to get of the better grades, with quotations firmer. English buyers are liberal patrons of this tannage, and those to come are expected to want considerable, judging from previous correspondence.

Selected chrome patent skins now bring 40 to 45 cents, seconds 34 to 38 cents, lower grades 20 to 25 cents. Patent calf ranges from 40 to 50 cents. Philadelphia is also busy, the top qualities sell slowly.

Conditions in the Boston side upper grades moving well, but the lower

leather market show a gain, but they are yet far from normal. Buyers are not inclined to plunge, although prices are low enough to invite speculation. Full grain colored chrome is quoted from 25 to 30 cents, and many lots of good leather await purchasers at 20 to 25 cents, also some, by no means bad at 14 to 16 cents. Elk is a tannage which seems difficult to move in sizable lots, though it may be bought from 14 to 24 cents. Bark tannages are offered from 11 to 20 cents, but trading in them is light.

Chicago dealers report a brisk picking up business, mostly small lots, at prevailing eastern prices. Tanners consider the future outlook good, as western factories are soon to start up, being well booked with orders for fall shipment.

The Boston glazed kid market is the better addition of any of the kindred markets. The domestic demand has started up, though, for the moment, mildly, but as factories begin their fall run this week the call should rapidly grow to sizable proportions.

Tanners are not a little concerned regarding the advances asked for raw skins, but as they are well fixed for time are selling below replacement, providing foreign markets can hold their new rates long enough.

Notwithstanding the opening up of a foreign outlet prices are about the same as last week's levels. Top grades of colors offered from 60 to 70 cents according to tannages. Medium grades 40 to 50 cents. Good to very good 30 to 35 cents, and for the lower grades, not culls, 18 to 25 cents.

WORLD'S COTTON OUTPUT ESTIMATE

While Statistics Show a Decrease in Consumption, Production Has Risen to Pre-War Basis

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With a decrease estimated in the next cotton acreage the comparative figures of the world production of cotton in 1920-21, set by the United States Bureau of Markets at 19,595,000 bales of 500 pounds each, are interesting. The compilation follows:

U. S. 13,366,000 Brazil 100,000

Egypt 2,775,000 Mexico 186,000

India 20,915,000 Peru 1,513,000

China 1,000,000 All others 400,000

Russia 180,000

This brings the production to practically the pre-war average of 20,000,000 bales. In the previous season it was 17,964,000; in 1918-19, 16,962,000; in 1917-18, 16,786,000. Since the war, world consumption has decreased at a much greater rate than production. Production and consumption for a series of years, in American bales of 500 pounds gross, compare as follows:

Commer. World Carry-over

1910-11 17,964,000 17,586,000 2,378,000

1911-12 18,962,000 15,619,000 3,343,000

1912-13 16,786,000 17,100,000 4,163,000

1913-14 18,023,000 18,925,000 4,447,000

1914-15 17,271,000 20,344,000 5,279,000

1915-16 20,915,000 18,962,000 1,953,000

1916-17 19,198,000 19,544,000 6,403,000

1917-18 20,530,000 18,962,000 1,568,000

On the basis of consumption of 16,000,000 bales this season, the world carry-over of cotton of all kinds is estimated at 10,000,000 bales. The acreage of the United States for the coming season has been cut 28.4 per cent and that of Egypt 26 per cent.

TRADING RESTRICTED IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Fears that the drop in New York exchange would postpone a reduction in the minimum rate of discounts of the Bank of England restricted trading in securities on the stock exchange yesterday. Generally the markets were lacking in liquidity.

One of the exceptions was the oil group, which was steadier on the reinstatement of former lines. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 7/16, and Mexican Eagle 5 7/16.

The gilt-edged section was inactive and easier, but the feeling in French loans, which were firmer, was confident on better advice from Paris.

Being without support home rails were flabby. Dollar descriptions were mixed, but lower in the main. Argentine rails were sluggish, but held well. The feeling in Latin was cheerful.

But operations were professional. Rubbers were steady but there was no snap to the demand. Sentiment in the industrial department was optimistic, and values were maintained. Hudson's Bay was 4 1/2, consols for money 4 1/2, Grand Trunk 4 1/2, de Beers 10 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 37d. per ounce, money 4 1/2 per cent, discount rates: short bills 4 1/2 per cent, three months' bills 5 1/2 per cent.

VICTORY NOTES WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the first fiscal year's operations under the cumulative sinking fund established by the act approved on March 3, 1919, was completed June 30, 1921, and that the \$261,250,250 face amount of the Victory notes was purchased and retired from the account of the sinking fund during the fiscal year. The total principal cost of the notes purchased was \$254,844,576.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$2.44	\$2.43 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0779	.0777	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0780 1/2	.0782	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1461	.1463	.1930
Italy	.0452	.0453	.1930
Guinea	.3178	.3198	.4020
German mark	.0131 1/2	.0132 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.37 1/2		
Argentina (peso)	.2375		.6225
Drachmas (Greece)	.0545	.0549	.1930
Pesos	.1284	.1283	.1930
Swedish krona	.2119	.2130	.2880
Norwegian krona	.1855	.1869	.2480
Danish krona	.1695	.1615	.2580

REVIEW NORWAY'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Rebuilding of Merchant Marine. One of the Important Post-War Problems Facing That Country, Is Making Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CHRISTIANIA, Norway—One of the most important problems facing Norway after the war was the rebuilding of her merchant marine and the last report of the Norwegian Shipowners Association, just published and covering the period August 1, 1920, to May 1, 1921, gives a vivid picture of how the work has been carried on to accomplish this end.

According to the report, the tonnage of the Norwegian merchant marine (including sailing vessels) varied as follows for the period 1918-1920:

1918, 1,771,137 tons 1917, 2,294,978 tons

1919, 1,851,468 tons 1918, 1,771,137 tons

1920, 1,923,490 tons 1919, 1,851,468 tons

1921, 2,085,543 tons 1920, 1,923,490 tons

As will be learned from the table the losses of the war, to some extent, were counteracted by the acquisition of new tonnage in 1919 and 1920, but naturally at a heavy economic sacrifice. New contracts were placed in England after the war and the report states that the tonnage of the ships covered by these contracts amounted to about one million tons deadweight by July 1, 1920. On account of the increased cost of production and the unfavorable exchange situation the contracts became unexpectedly expensive to the owners, and the Shipowners Association opened negotiations with the English yards in order to have a number of the contracts canceled. In most cases the yards were unwilling to cancel, and in the fall of 1920 the Norwegian Government floated a loan of \$30,000,000 in the United States in order to help the shipowners to pay the installment due for the contracts. Expensive as this new tonnage will be to Norway it has the enormous advantage of being a fully modern equipment.

Seeking Compensation

The Shipowners Association has also carried on negotiations with Germany concerning compensation for ships sunk in the war and with the United States about a compensation for new buildings requisitioned for war purposes. Much work has been spent on the liquidation of the government's interference with the merchant marine in regard to extraordinary taxes, maximum freights and similar measures, and the association has succeeded in having some of the government measures restricting the shipping industry of the country abolished.

Owing to the enormous decline of the freight market, the Norwegian shipowners have been forced to lay up a large percentage of their tonnage. According to the report of the association, 344 Norwegian ships, with a tonnage of 848,927 tons, were lying idle by April 1, 1921, and it is believed that the amount laid up has grown by this time to about 1,000,000 tons d. w., or about a fourth of the total merchant marine of Norway.

This situation has brought about a large unemployment of sailors. The number of unemployed sailors was figured at between 3000 and 4000 men by February 1 of this year. Several shipowners have given contributions for the help of the unemployed and various works have been started to meet the emergency.

Radio Service on Ships

The report gives some interesting information about the radio service aboard the Norwegian ships. It appears that 337 of the 446 ships over 1600 tons were equipped with a radio station. Of ships below 1600 tons, 33 had a radio station and of new building 57 were planned with this equipment. Negotiations have been carried on by Norway with the British foreign office in regard to the British radio law, aiming to obtain some modifications in the law's application to foreign vessels. These negotiations are still proceeding.

The decline of the freight market forced the shipowners to go to a reduction of wages, which resulted in an extensive sailors' strike in the beginning of May. The shipowners claimed a reduction of wages of 33 per cent. The strike has just ended, and by official arbitration a compromise was reached by which wages were reduced 12 per cent immediately and additionally 5 per cent for sailors and stokers, and 12 per cent for engineers, from December 1 of this year. This agreement refers to employees in the coast traffic only, while a somewhat similar agreement for employees in the foreign traffic is expected to be reached in the immediate future.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of the 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility, and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous and year ago:

	Mon.	Sat.	Yr. ago
10 highest grade rail	75.91	76.24	+1.33
10 2d grade rail	72.21	72.08	+1.48
10 public util. bonds	72.50	+0.08	+1.15
10 industrial bonds	84.21	+1.17	+2.27
Combined average	76.47	76.42	+1.58

BANK BRANCHES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The branches of the Canadian chartered banks may reach a total of 5000 in the present year. The last figures available are those for June 1, and these show that the banks had in all 4912 separate offices, leaving a balance of 85 to be opened to make 5000.

TRADE BALANCE OF UNITED STATES

Exports Exceed Imports for Year by \$2,852,596,197 but Volume Falls Off \$3,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the trade balance for the year ending with June 30 was in favor of the United States to the extent of \$2,852,596,197, there was recorded in that period a drop of some \$3,000,000,000 in the monetary value of the exports and imports, according to a summary issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

The falling off was about equally divided between exports and imports. The reduction in prices accounts for some of the decrease.

Exports aggregated \$6,519,000,000, as compared with \$8,108,000,000 the year before, while imports amounted to \$3,666,000,000, compared with \$5,238,000,000 the previous year.

Exports in June totaled \$340,000,000, compared with \$329,000,000 in May and \$629,000,000 in June, 1920, while imports were \$198,000,000, compared with \$204,000,000 in May and \$552,000,000 in June, 1920.

While lower than the total for the previous year and the \$7,000,000,000 total in 1919, exports for the year were greater than the total of \$5,919,000,000 in 1918 and \$6,290,000,000 in 1917. Imports during the year were greater than any year since 1917, with the exception of 1920.

Gold imports for the year aggregated \$446,000,000, compared with \$300,000,000 in the previous year, while exports totaled \$133,000,000, as against \$468,000,000.

Silver exports for the year aggregated \$52,000,000, compared with \$179,000,000 in the previous year, while imports amounted to \$59,000,000, against \$102,000,000 during 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Shipments of ore from the head of the Great Lakes of the United States for this season to date, total less than half what they were in the same period last year. Shipments for June a year ago, were greater than for the entire season this year to date, the total this year being 6,107,479 tons, against 7,533,824 tons in June, 1920.

Prices of shoes have declined 30 to 40 per cent over the scale of a year ago, according to delegates attending the Illinois Shoe Retailers Association convention in Chicago.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings by York & Sawyer, architects, for the construction of the \$12,000,000 14-story Federal Reserve Bank on Nassau Street, between Maiden Lane and Liberty Street, New York.

Ocean freight rate on iron and steel, from Atlantic ports to the Far East, has been reduced from \$16 a ton to \$13. This will temporarily tend to send practically all steel shipments to the Far East through Atlantic ports, and is understood to anticipate proposed reduction in transcontinental rail rates. Such a cut would give the advantage to Pacific ports unless Atlantic Ocean rates were correspondingly reduced.

Toward the end of May, the Australian Wheat Board was in debt \$3,340,000. The total advances to Australian farmers by the board on account of the 1920-21 harvest have amounted to \$20,880,000.

Authority has been given to the Arkansas, Louisiana & Missouri Railway to issue at par for cash \$1,000,000 capital stock to finance the construction of new roadway.

An order for 17,000,000 marks' worth of hosiery was placed with German factories by Moore & Fisher, New York hosiery firm. Owing to the poverty of the German firms yarn will be purchased here and 25 per cent of the purchase price advanced to get work started.

DIVIDENDS

American Light & Traction, quarterly 1% on common and 1 1/2% on preferred, and quarterly stock dividend of 1% on common, all payable August 1 to stock of July 14.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust, semi-annual of \$8, and extra of \$3, payable July 15.

Borden Company, semi-annual of 4% on common, payable August 15 to stock of August 1 and also 2% quarterly on preferred at rate of 1 1/2%. One is payable September 15 to stock of September 1, and the other December 15 to stock of December 1.

Morris Canal Banking, semi-annual of 5% on preferred, and of 2% on consolidated stock, both payable August 2 to stock of July 15.

Carolina Power Light, quarterly of 1/2% on common, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Brown Shoe, quarterly \$1.75 on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 20.

Atlantic Refining, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Santiago Consolidated Gas-Electric, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable July 15 to holders of June 30.

Thomas Iron, semi-annual of 3% on common, due at this time.

Kelly Springfield Tire, stock dividend of 3% on common, payable in common August 1 to holders of July 15. A quarterly of \$2 has been declared on the 8% preferred stock, payable August 15 to holders of August 1.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, July 12. October 12.55, December 12.35, January 12.37, March 12.45. Spot quiet, middling 12.40.

MONETARY POLICY AND BRITISH LABOR

England Is Observing Some New Effects of Relation Between Strikes and Finance During the Period of Readjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Before the war monetary policy in England was directed by the Bank of England through the instrumentality of its minimum rate of discount. To a great extent the regulation of the exchanges and the determination of the price of money in the money market were not matters of free choice or policy at all, for the necessity of conserving gold reserves limited the discretion of the Bank, and their action was largely dictated or imposed by the mechanical operation of a self-adjusting system.

All that has changed; convertibility is actually—though not technically—suspended, the floating debt of the British Government has become such an important factor that the Treasury now has at least as powerful an influence in determining money rates in London as the Bank Court, and monetary policy is no longer a question of setting in motion the more or less automatic checks, but has become a matter for free decision, in which the authorities have the widest possible discretion. The Treasury now can make money cheap or dear, just as it chooses, and financial conditions, instead of being a reflex of the general economic condition of the country, can be deliberately manipulated in one direction or the other at any time.

Theory and Changes

The fundamental changes brought about by the war in this and other respects have not yet been altogether assimilated by economic theory. The fact is that many of the accustomed associations of cause and effect, which were invariable under the old system, have ceased to be true in the altered conditions of today. But in many quarters they are still repeated, and economic doctrine consequently tends to conform less and less to the actual facts with which we are familiar. It runs some risk in consequence of being discredited, and the "old economic fallacies" are plausibly denounced by those who are unfortunately not equal to providing sounder theories in their place.

The fallacies of the older economists have, indeed, become almost a cliché with the more advanced prophets of the Labor movement in England. Mr. Robert Williams, in his book on the "new Labor outlook," dismisses all economics with a jeer; Mr. Philip Snowden's "Labor and the New World" is hardly less contemptuous; Mr. G. D. H. Cole attacks the subject with a bludgeon, and Mr. Tawney, in his "Acquisitive Society," thrusts at it with a rapier. There is, indeed, no question that accepted pre-war economics require to be revised in the light of post-war conditions, and there is particularly in regard to questions affecting Labor.

The economic effect of a Labor dispute is only one small branch of this great subject; and the effect of Labor disputes on monetary policy is a smaller branch still. But experience is fast accumulating, which should lead to the revision and rewriting of these two chapters. It is a curious fact, for example, that even the greatest strikes which have taken place since the armistice have not had any appreciable effect on the exchanges of the country which endure them. A still more striking discrepancy between the actual facts and what pre-war theories might have led us to expect is to be found in the influence of Labor disputes on the value of money not abroad but at home.

Example of Coal Strike

The case may be illustrated by the example of the national coal strike in England, which began in April. Admittedly the blow to British industry and trade has been as severe as it well could be. The productive capacity of the country is seriously diminished; lack of coal for any length of time is in itself enough to knock the bottom out of the export trade; and under pre-war conditions the demand for sterling would have fallen off, a strain on the exchanges would have required the imposition of a high bank rate to attract foreign balances and discourage payment for imports, and an industrial upheaval on this scale would have had the natural consequence of difficult financial conditions and a severely restrictive monetary policy.

But the facts as we see them today are quite different. The collapse in sterling exchange did not come until the strike had been in progress for two months, and it was provoked when it did come by influences altogether unconnected with any Labor dispute; on the contrary, the exchanges were at their best when the strike was at its worst. Currently in circulation has, it is true, diminished in a very striking manner, but so far from there being any monetary stringency there has been pronounced ease in the money market, and a further reduction in bank rate has been confidently expected. At the same time, revenue has shown an increasing tendency to fall seriously below the estimated receipts even for this time of the year; but the effect of this is only to drive the government to borrowing from the Bank of England by ways and means advanced, and that in turn can only lead to further expansion of the currency. Moreover, since a cessation of productive labor does not in these days of doles and allowances lead to a corresponding drop in the amount of money there is to spend, there have

had to be still further borrowings on this account, so that the supply of money has not by any means been contracted to the same extent as the supply of goods. The result of all this topsy-turvydom is that there is a growing tendency to anticipate that the deflationist policy of the British Treasury will be broken down by the force of circumstances and a new wave of inflation will lead to the resumption of unhealthy activity before sound financial conditions have been restored.

NEW PLAN OF WAR FINANCE BOARD

Other Organizations Besides Cotton Exporters May Be Helped in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York—Other organizations besides cotton exporters and banking institutions are to be assisted financially, providing the advances can be made on a sound business basis, says Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the United States War Finance Corporation, in explaining the new policy the board adopted for the financing of exports shipments of cotton.

"At first," said Mr. Meyer, "advances were made to exporters only on cotton actually exported under definite contracts of sale, but later, following conferences with cotton exporters and bankers, the corporation announced its readiness to consider applications in connection with the exportation of cotton on any of the three following phases:

"For prompt shipment against deferred payments; for future shipments within a reasonable time against either prompt or deferred payments, after arrival in foreign countries where goods were under definite contract for sale; or for prompt shipment to warehouses in foreign distributing points, to be held there on account of the American exporters and bankers for marketing out of warehouses.

The advance of \$5,000,000 to the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association carries these plans a step further. By its terms, the association agrees that, out of the 100,000 bales of long staple cotton pledged as security, it will export within one year a quantity sufficient to repay the full amount of the loan out of the proceeds of export sales—the cotton to be held in American warehouses until the time is favorable for export."

WAREHOUSE STEEL PRICES REDUCED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sweeping price reductions on warehouse stocks have been announced by the leading wire house interests in the Chicago district. Steel bars, iron bars, structural steel plates, sheets, and machine and carriage bolts have been lowered \$5 a ton.

This is the second reduction in the warehouse prices in the past two weeks. The demand is spasmodic and larger buyers are purchasing on a hand-to-mouth basis. Steel mill operations show but little change this week.

The leading interest is producing at around 3 per cent rail production. At Gary it continues at the rate of about 12,000 tons weekly.

COLLEGE, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

A NEW AMATEUR RECORD IS MADE

H. R. Johnston Establishes This Score in Western Golf Tournament—R. E. Knepper Is Second and J. S. Manion Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Establishment of a new amateur record of 70 for the reconstructed course at Westmoreland Country Club, and underscoring of Monday's marks by 80 of the first 35 finishers, marked the play in the final 18 holes of the qualifying round in the Western Amateur Golf Championship here Tuesday.

H. R. Johnston, of Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minnesota, a leader among the younger aspirants, topped the list for the day with his record of 33—37—70. For the 36 holes his score was 144, and he was tied by R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, Hawk-eye State champion, who nearly stepped on Johnston's heels with 37—34—71.

Another out-of-town entrant, J. S. Manion, of Midland Valley Club, St. Louis, Missouri, captured third place among the qualifiers with a 36-hole total of 145. His score for the day was 37—76.

Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater Country Club, Chicago, defending the title, landed fourth with a score of 77—74—151.

Thirty players came in better than 160 and five who were marked at this score were forced to play off the tie for the last two places among the qualifiers. G. H. Hartman of Jackson Park Golf Club, Chicago, and H. R. Wenzler of Memphis, Tennessee, won the play off. B. E. Lloyd of Jackson Park Golf Club, who recorded the lowest score Monday, a 74, withdrew Tuesday.

In making his record score Johnston took five birdies and sustained a penalty on his final hole when he landed in a flower bed near the clubhouse. His card and that of Knepper, follow:

Par, out 454 444 434-43
Johnston, out 454 434 424-33
Knepper, out 454 444 434-37
Par, in 445 454 445-37-73
Johnston, in 445 434 424-37-70
Knepper, in 444 444 434-37-71

Teams representing the St. Louis Golf Association and the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, tied for the Olympic cup with scores of 627. Medal scores of their respective team members in the first 18 holes of match play today will determine the winner. Southern Golf Association, which won the trophy last year at Memphis, Tennessee, was third, 631; Chicago district Golf Association, fourth, 632; Western Golf Association, fifth, 644; Indiana Golf Association, sixth, 653; Missouri Golf Association, seventh, 659. The summary:

H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minnesota, first round 74, second round 70, total 144.
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, first round 73, second round 72, total 145.
J. S. Manion, St. Louis, first round 78, second round 76, total 154.
Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater Club, first round 77, second round 74, total 151.
F. A. Godchaux Jr., Nashville, Tennessee, first round 78, second round 75, total 153.

H. R. Walton, Skokie Country Club, first round 81, second round 73, total 154.
Frank Lynch, St. Louis, first round 78, second round 76, total 154.
J. C. Ward, Kansas City, first round 81, second round 73, total 154.
John Marshall Jr., Louisville, Kentucky, first round 77, second round 78, total 155.
J. M. Simpson, Indianapolis, Indiana, first round 79, second round 76, total 155.
D. Douglas, Glenview, first round 82, second round 74, total 156.

Walter Kosman, St. Louis, Missouri, first round 74, second round 81, total 155.
R. E. Bochen, St. Louis, first round 79, second round 76, total 155.
L. N. Thibault, Calumet Country Club, first round 79, second round 76, total 155.
C. M. Hubbert Jr., Dallas, Texas, first round 80, second round 77, total 157.
J. M. Gilchrist, Bloomer Club, first round 80, second round 77, total 157.
R. E. Buffum, St. Louis, first round 81, second round 76, total 157.

B. M. Mudge Jr., Exmoor Club, first round 74, second round 82, total 156.
J. A. Mudd Jr., Exmoor Club, first round 81, second round 77, total 158.
Albert Seckel, Riverside Club, first round 76, second round 82, total 158.
Ray Quinn, St. Louis, first round 77, second round 81, total 158.
B. B. Harris, Champaign, Illinois, first round 80, second round 78, total 158.
Francis Blossom, Indian Hill Club, first round 81, second round 77, total 158.

Dr. E. H. Raelin, Westmoreland Club, first round 78, second round 80, total 158.
Dewey Weber, Edgewood Club, first round 78, second round 80, total 158.
C. S. Rogers, Grand Rapids, Michigan, first round 81, second round 77, total 158.
Baxter Sparks, Terre Haute, Indiana, first round 78, second round 80, total 158.
I. W. Lincoln, Bloomer Country Club, first round 81, second round 77, total 158.
G. H. Hartman, Jackson Park Club, first round 79, second round 79, total 158.

H. R. Wenzler, Memphis, Tennessee, first round 82, second round 78, total 160.
J. N. Rayner, Onwentsia Club, first round 84, second round 76, total 160.
L. E. Bumgardner, Edgewood Club, first round 83, second round 77, total 160.
Ryal Rolfe, Ridgemoor Club, first round 78, second round 82, total 160.

NEW UNITED STATES CHESS ASSOCIATION

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—W. P. Shipley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the first president of the United States Chess Association, organized here at the eighth American Chess Congress. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, T. F. Barry, Boston, Massachusetts; Julius Finn, New York, New York; Walter Underhill, Brooklyn, New York; J. F. McGee Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; E. B. Adams, Washington, District of Columbia; M. B. Markland, Atlantic City,

JOHN HENNESSEY DEFEATS FULTON

Indianapolis Lawn Tennis Star Shows Up Strongly in Western Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—John Hennessey of Indianapolis, Indiana, Tri-State, State, City and Woodstock Invitational champion, who, Sunday successfully defended the latter title against the 1921 challenger, F. E. Bastian, another local boy, continued with brilliant playing Monday, defeating Willis Fulton of Cleveland, Ohio, 6-2, 6-4.

This match brought out the best play of the second day's program in the western tennis championship being played on the courts of the Woodstock Country Club. The game score in the Hennessey-Fulton match gives only a slight indication of the competition offered Hennessey. C. B. Hard of Chicago, Illinois, won his first and second round matches without extending himself in the least; his terrific service and fast returns were too much for his opponents, P. H. Cox and Edwin Dorey, two Indianapolis players. Allen Garay and R. H. Burdick, both of Indianapolis, played two good sets, Burdick taking both on scores of 6-1, 6-4. Many of the games in this match went to deuce time and again before Burdick's superiority became certain.

Eighteen matches in the first round of 18 then singles were run off, six of these being defaulted. Nine matches in the second round also were played. The large number of matches defaulted was occasioned by the failure of Chicago players to show up for the tournament. The summary:

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round
G. S. Denny, Indianapolis, defeated G. H. Brown, Indianapolis, 7-5, 6-4.
C. B. Hard, Chicago, defeated Leland Haworth, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-1.
Allen Carey, Indianapolis, defeated C. L. Frederick, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.
J. C. Darnall, Lebanon, defeated Harold C. V. Zeller, Chicago, 6-3, 6-3.
W. G. Wirthwein, Columbus, defeated Richard Bastian, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-0.
John Daugherty, Purdue University, defeated Henry Atkins Jr., 6-4, 6-2.
F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated Guy Dixon, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-3.
Kirk Reid, Cleveland, defeated Glen Neville, Cleveland, 6-1, 6-1.
L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated J. D. Coons, Lebanon, 6-1, 6-1.

George Starbuck, Indianapolis, defeated C. A. Bradley, Toledo, by default.
Harlan Stewart, Indianapolis, defeated Albert Kipp, Indianapolis, by default.
G. S. Franks, Columbus, defeated Walter Kuhn, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-3.
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated Willis Fulton, Cleveland, 6-2, 6-4.
C. B. Hard, Chicago, defeated P. H. Cox, Indianapolis, 6-0, 6-1.
G. M. McArthur, Chicago, defeated R. F. Woods, Chicago, by default.
D. W. McLeod, Pittsburgh, defeated Arthur Hubbell, Chicago, by default.
C. C. Frank, Indianapolis, defeated Preston Boyden, Chicago, by default.
Richard Crane, Indianapolis, defeated W. P. Wugh, Indianapolis, by default.
C. C. Frank, Indianapolis, defeated Leo Lumm, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Col. R. H. Tyndal, Indianapolis, by default.

Second Round
R. H. Burdick, Indianapolis, defeated Allen Carey, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-4.
L. H. Ehlers, Indianapolis, defeated G. S. Franks, Columbus, 7-5, 6-3.
Kirk Reid, Cleveland, defeated Julius Sagalowsky, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-1.
W. G. Wirthwein, Columbus, defeated John Daugherty, Purdue University, 6-4, 6-1.
C. B. Hard, Chicago, defeated Edwin Dorey, Indianapolis, 6-0, 6-1.
Fred Appel, Indianapolis, defeated D. W. McLeod, Pittsburgh, 6-1, 6-3.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated P. Wellborn, Indianapolis, by default.
Richard Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated C. C. Darnall, Lebanon, 6-4, 6-3.
L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated G. L. Denny, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-1.

POWERBOATS TO RACE AUGUST 27

Speed of About 80 Miles an Hour Is Expected in Races for the Gold Cup at Detroit

DETROIT, Michigan—The 1921-Gold Cup powerboat contest in the Detroit River, beginning August 27, will be the nineteenth race for the trophy, emblematic of the powerboat championship of North America. The first race for the cup, held under the auspices of the American Powerboat Association, was run in June, 1904, over the course of the Columbia Yacht Club in the Hudson River. It was won by the Standard, owned by C. C. Rott, developing a maximum speed of 23.6 miles an hour.

A second race was held in September of the same year over the same course, W. S. Kilmer's Vingt-et-Un, a 75-horsepower craft, taking the race with a speed record of 25.3 miles an hour. The records of the annual races that followed the inaugural contests in 1904 show a steady development in hydroplane design and speed possibility. The maximum was reached in 1920, when G. A. Wood, with Miss America, set a world's record of 77 miles an hour over the Detroit Yacht Club course. A speed of upward of 80 miles an hour with craft developing 1600-horsepower is promised in the contest this summer.

The records of the annual races that followed the inaugural contests in 1904 show a steady development in hydroplane design and speed possibility. The maximum was reached in 1920, when G. A. Wood, with Miss America, set a world's record of 77 miles an hour over the Detroit Yacht Club course. A speed of upward of 80 miles an hour with craft developing 1600-horsepower is promised in the contest this summer.

BATES AND LEVY SHOW UP WELL

Two Californian Players Win Their Matches in Canadian Lawn Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The second day's play in the Canadian lawn tennis championship saw most of the prominent out-of-town players engaged, and their games were watched by a gallery of spectators that tested the capacity of the stands at the Toronto Club. Perhaps the most brilliant game of the day was between Steinkamp of New York and C. K. Andrews, who was formerly captain of the Cambridge University team. After winning the first set Steinkamp lost the second, 6-0, but he won the third and match by 6-5.

W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, the two Californians, both won their matches, although the latter was given a battle by H. F. McLaughlin, Milnes and Rhodes, from British Columbia, both won their games handily.

Another match that produced a long-drawn out battle was that between Kelly of Toronto and Milne of Ottawa. Milne won the first, 6-4, but lost the second, 7-5, and finally lost the third, 16-14. In the doubles Kelly was paired with Brodie and had to play long sets to win, the scores being 6-3, 7-9, 9-7 against Fleming and Bell. Bennett and Holmes, the Canadian doubles champions, were forced to win their first match by Dickens and Strong.

Mrs. S. H. Waring of New York defeated Miss Marion Baillie, the Toronto city champion, in three sets, the winner showing a decided superiority in the first set. She was off her game in the second, but regained her form and won the match by a love set. Mrs. Groves, also from New York, had little trouble in winning her match from Miss Steers of Ottawa. Mrs. Wright, the Ontario champion, also won in straight sets. The summary:

CANADIAN OPEN TENNIS SINGLES—First Round
Phaiff defeated Garrett, 6-2, 6-4.
Greening defeated Sykes, 6-2, 7-5.
Kelly defeated Milne, 6-4, 7-5, 16-14.
Rhodes defeated McKenna, 6-3, 6-3.
Morin defeated B. Johnston, 6-4, 6-1.

Waugh defeated Macdonnell, 6-0, 6-2.
H. F. White defeated Knox, 6-1, 6-1.
Chambers defeated Wilby, 6-1, 6-1.
Chipman defeated Lee, 6-1, 6-1.
James defeated McKee, 6-1, 6-1.
Levy defeated McLaughlin, 6-4, 6-3.
Kane defeated Gill, 6-4, 6-3.
Morrows defeated G. Gurney, 6-3, 6-2.
Ross defeated Bernhardt, 8-6, 6-1.
Morris defeated Hemstedt, 6-3, 6-4.
Bartlett defeated Thackeray, 6-1, 6-3.
Steinkamp defeated Andrews, 6-4, 6-5, 6-3.

Bayes defeated Cook, 6-3, 7-5.
Quinn defeated Helwig, 6-4, 6-0.
Nesbitt defeated G. Gurney, 6-1, 6-1.
Goodman defeated Atkinson, 6-4, 6-2.
E. W. Bickle defeated Ham, 6-4, 6-1.
McDonald defeated Beaumont, 6-3, 6-1.
C. A. Bradley, Toledo, by default.
Bates defeated Baynes, 6-0, 6-0.
Lieutenant-Colonel Foulkes defeated Dickson, 6-1, 6-1.
Lafontaine defeated Gouinlock, 6-1, 7-5.
H. W. McDonald defeated Strong, 6-2, 6-3.
Carlaw defeated Ireland, 6-3, 6-2.
Lefroy defeated Duthie, 6-4, 6-4.
McGill defeated Davidson, 6-1, 6-3.
Rice defeated McTaggart, 6-4, 6-0.
Heck defeated McKenna, 6-3, 6-2.
McKinnley defeated Richardson, 6-3, 6-4.
C. C. Morin defeated McEachern, 6-1, 6-2.

Welcker defeated Stevenson, 6-1, 6-2.
LADIES' OPEN SINGLES—First Round
Miss Walsh defeated Miss Greening, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Wright defeated Mrs. Whittington, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Earley defeated Miss Davidson, 7-5, 6-3.
Mrs. Hemstedt defeated Miss A. McDonald, 6-1, 6-2.
Miss Gilmor defeated Miss Wilkinson, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. Brooks defeated Miss A. B. Davidson, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. Waring defeated Miss Bailey, 6-2, 1-6, 6-0.
Mrs. McDonald defeated Miss Angstrom, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Grove defeated Miss Steer, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Risk defeated Miss McGillivray, 6-1, 6-1.
Miss J. Stewart defeated Miss Rykert, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.
Miss Cox defeated Mrs. Suckling, 6-1, 6-2.
MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES—First Round
Burrows and Ireland defeated Barnhart and Flaish, 6-4, 6-3.
Chadwick and Hewitt defeated Kennedy and Davidson, 6-4, 6-4.
Andrews and Foulkes defeated Hartman and Ayres, 6-3, 6-3.
Brodie and Sheard defeated Fleming and Bell, 6-1, 7-9, 9-7.
Cook and Ham defeated Chisholm and Schultz, 6-4, 6-3.
Foster and Lawson defeated Deans and Peart, 6-1, 6-2.
Goldstein and Hall defeated Goodman and Reinhardt, 7-5, 6-4.
Morin and Purkis defeated Wilkinson and Maurice, 6-2, 6-2.
Peterson and Wardrop defeated O'Connor and Scott, 6-4, 6-1.

Quinn and Richardson defeated Gouinlock and Cochran, 6-3, 6-3.
Bartlett and Carrin defeated Senior and Duthie, 6-3, 6-3.
McDonald and Rice defeated Meen and McLaughlin, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.
McGill and Waugh defeated McDonald and Greening, 6-0, 6-4.
Leframboise and Morin defeated Lind and Endacott, 6-2, 6-3.
Walton and Heart defeated McDonald and Hambourg, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4.
Daynes and Heck defeated Barrett and Alexander, 6-4, 6-1.
Bennett and Holmes defeated Dickson and Strong, 6-3, 6-3.
McEachern and Spenser defeated Wilby and Brenner, 6-1, 6-1.
James and Solis defeated Dickson and Gili, 6-3, 6-2.
McKinnley and Wright defeated McKee and Greey, 6-1, 6-3.
Leframboise and Sheard defeated Lee and Ingles, 6-3, 6-1.
Rhodes and Milne defeated McTaggart and Duthie, 6-2, 6-4.
McKinnley and Beeson defeated Healey and McKenna, 6-2, 6-1.
Bertram and Guernie defeated Deamont and Paschbrean, 6-2, 6-4.
Bickell and Sheard defeated Park and McKenna, 6-3, 6-4.
Bates and Levy defeated Hemstedt and Milne.

BRAVES DEFEAT CUBS IN 10-INNING GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

WON LOST P.C.
Pittsburgh 45 27 653
New York 48 29 623
Boston 47 31 589
St. Louis 40 38 515
Brooklyn 41 39 519
Chicago 31 41 440
Cincinnati 28 45 383
Philadelphia 22 53 299

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 2, Chicago 1 (10 innings)
New York 3, St. Louis 3
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 3
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 4

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Cincinnati at Brooklyn
Philadelphia at Philadelphia

PITTSBURGH WINS EASILY
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh outhit Philadelphia and won, 9 to 4, yesterday. Philadelphia's fielding was ragged in spots. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 3 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 9 17 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 4 11 4

Batteries—Cooper and Schacht; Baumgardner, Schupp, Mitchell and Brugg; Left Umpires—Klem and Emlay.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston won a tight 10-inning game from Chicago by a 2-to-1 score yesterday. Chicago's hits were seven to Boston's eight, and errors were even—one each. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 7 1
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1

Batteries—Decker and Gowsdy; Alexander and Kilfer. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

GIANTS DEFEAT CARDINALS

NEW YORK, New York—St. Louis was held to four hits and New York won yesterday's game, 8 to 2. Ragged playing by the visitors contributed to the overwhelming score. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 8 13 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 1

Batteries—Barnes and Smith; Haines, Bailey, Rivier and Clemens. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

REDS WIN FROM BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, New York—Cincinnati won from Brooklyn, 5 to 3, yesterday. Brooklyn's hits were scattered and an eighth inning effort was both too late and too weak. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 5 13 0
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 0

SURPRISES IN COUNTY CRICKET

Several Take Place in the English Championship Matches in the Week Ending June 17

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The week ending Friday, June 17—the week, as regards the English county cricket championship, ends on a Friday owing to the mode of commencing games on Saturdays—furnished several surprises, and undoubtedly the greatest of these was the overthrow of Lancashire by the comparatively weak Leicestershire side. Again it was J. H. King who had most to do with Leicestershire's victory on the Old Trafford ground. This sound left-hander kept up his fine form by scoring 125 not out and 87, and it was he and S. Coo who turned the game in favor of Leicestershire. With an advantage of 80 on the first innings the visitors had actually lost their side for only 87 runs, due mostly to some fine bowling by C. H. Parkin, when King and Coo came together and stopped the decline. J. Middleton and Geary carried on well with the bat, and the Lancastrians were eventually set 363 to win. They were all disposed of, however, for 183, out of which John Hallows, carrying his bat right through the innings for the second time this season, claimed 110. He also made top-score of 59 in the first innings.

Lancashire had also to bow the knee to Nottinghamshire at Nottingham, and consequently dropped further in the championship standing. John Gunn was in grand form for Nottinghamshire, scoring 145 in the first innings, and capturing eight Lancashire wickets for 80 runs. George Gunn, with scores of 82 and 62, also did well with the bat. Ernest Tyldesley made the top-score in each of Lancashire's innings, scoring 73 and 35, and F. Taylor's bowling made a good impression. Leicestershire's visit to Headingley proved quite a different affair to the Manchester trip, Yorkshire winning easily by an innings and 243 runs. W. R. Rhodes succeeded in knocking out the highest score of his long career, crediting himself with no fewer than 267 runs not out of a total of 560 for 6 wickets. Norman Kilner had the satisfaction of making his first century, in first-class cricket, obtaining a very good 112. S. Coo, with scores of 67 and 29 not out, did best for the losers. It was a grand match for Rhodes, who, in addition to his magnificent batting performance, captured in all 7 wickets for 66 runs.

The Worcestershire representatives had Gloucestershire as visitors to Stourbridge, and gained their first win of the season by the substantial margin of 8 wickets. Gloucestershire, of course, lacked the services of their star batsman, A. G. Dipper, who was doing duty for England at Lords. F. L. Bowley hit up a brilliant 78 not out, in Worcestershire's second innings, out of the 127 required for victory. The Rev. R. H. Fowler was given a trial with the ball and met with immediate success, obtaining 5 wickets for 33 runs. He bowls a medium to fast ball and should be a useful asset to the Worcestershire attack. Derbyshire made a plucky effort to save the match with Gloucestershire at Bristol, but had to admit defeat by 117 runs. A. G. Dipper (104) and C. S. Barnett (100) made centuries for Gloucestershire, while P. F. C. Williams placed scores of 55 and 54 to his credit. Bowden knocked up a sterling 108 at Derbyshire's second attempt, being the first player to obtain three figures for the visitors this year. W. J. V. Tomlinson made a successful reappearance for Derbyshire, doing well with both bat and ball. J. C. White's bowling proved altogether too good for the Derbyshire team at Bath, where Somerset were victorious by 65 runs in a low-scoring game. H. C. Curgenven made top-score in each of Derbyshire's attempts with items of 36 and 37, and W. Bestwick did his best for them in the bowling line, capturing 13 wickets for 160 runs. J. C. White's figures were 10 for 106, and he followed this up with a splendid performance against Glamorganshire at Swansea, where he took 14 wickets for 110 runs. Thus in one week he captured 24 wickets for 216 runs—a meritorious achievement for a slow bowler on hard wickets.

Somerset won by an innings at Swansea, both P. R. Johnson and A.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cleveland 7, Boston 1 (first game)
Cleveland 6, Boston 4 (second game)
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1 (16 innings)
Washington 8, Chicago 7
New York 6, St. Louis 4

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland
New York at St. Louis
Washington at Chicago
Philadelphia at Detroit

CLEVELAND TAKES TWO GAMES

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland won both games of a double-header from Boston yesterday, the first by a 7-to-1 score, and the second 6 to 4. The score by innings:

First Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 7 14 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 0

Batteries—Coveleski, Kart and Nunnemaker; Bush and Ruel. Umpires—Connelly, Nallin and Chilli.

Second Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 11 2
Boston 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 7 0

SENATORS WIN, 8 TO 7

CHICAGO, Illinois—Washington won from Chicago 8 to 7 yesterday despite a ninth inning rally by the home team. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 8 10 3
Chicago 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 7 13 4

Batteries—Courtney, Schacht and Sharkey; Wilkinson, Winkle and Chalk. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

MRS. J. B. WATSON DEFENDS TITLE

Retains Ladies' Golf Championship of Scotland on the Machrihanish Links, Argyllshire

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Mrs. J. B. Watson, an Edinburgh lady, who entered from a Fifeshire club, Elle and Earlsferry, recently retained possession of her title in the Scottish ladies' golf championship, which was decided at Machrihanish, a popular resort on the coast of Argyllshire. Mrs. Watson plays most of her golf on the Murrayfield course, Edinburgh, and her opponent in the final, Mrs. L. Martin, is a member of Baberton, one of the score or more golf links that are within easy reach of the capital of Scotland.

Mrs. Watson, who was better known as Miss Stevenson, was expected to go far, but it was a surprise that Mrs. Martin, formerly Miss Maud Campbell, should have taken so prominent a part in the competition. It was a most interesting final, and the result of the struggle was in doubt until the lady champion holed a putt of a yard or so on the home green.

Mrs. Watson won the first two holes, and was not in arrears at any time during the match, but Mrs. Martin played on doggedly and all was even at the fifth. Again Mrs. Watson won two holes in succession, but lost the next. Play continued to be very even, and a fine match was seen to the end, both ladies playing capital golf. The eleventh hole went to Mrs. Watson, who for the third time, was 2 up. On they went in ding-dong fashion, and when Mrs. Martin won the seventeenth hole in a perfect 4 the match was all even with one to play. Better play in the short game at the last hole gave the advantage to Mrs. Watson, who thus won a tie of the hardest character, and was hailed as a worthy winner of the silver bowl which goes with the championship title.

Mrs. Martin had not previously distinguished herself greatly at home and only once previously had she competed in this championship. That was before the war. She, however, is not new to championship contests and championship successes, for she has won the New Zealand ladies' championship and last year carried off the Australian championship; so that, after all, it was not very surprising that she was able to last the final round so well and to make such a battle with so experienced a player as Mrs. Watson.

On the way to the final Mrs. Watson defeated Miss Brown of Gullane, by 6 and 5; Miss Ada Mackenzie, Canada, by 2 and 1; Miss Jean McCulloch, West Kilbride, a former champion, at the twentieth hole; Miss Lena Scroggie, St. Rule, St. Andrews, by 2 and 1, and Mrs. Duncan by 5 and 3. Mrs. Watson did well to defeat two such strong players as Miss McCulloch and Miss Scroggie on the same day. She had a great tussle with Miss McCulloch. She lost the first two holes, but playing steady golf, she wore down her opponent, and when she stood dory 3 the position for her seemed an absolutely safe one; but she actually lost the next three holes, and there was nothing for it but to go on again. Both played the nineteenth well, but Miss McCulloch was in a bunker good to the next, and thus a fine match resulted in a win for the holder of the title. Thrice toward the end of the round Mrs. Watson had styles to negotiate, two of them laid by herself, and she failed with them all. She had also a trying time with Miss Scroggie and after being 2 down at the second did not take the lead until the sixteenth. Next year's ladies' championship is to be played at St. Andrews.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Middlesex team retained its supremacy in the standing of the English county cricket championship today by defeating Hampshire by 151 runs. The Surrey team, which is running Middlesex a close race, gained a victory by 49 runs over Sussex, and Yorkshire somewhat unexpectedly beat Kent by 31. Northamptonshire and Derbyshire, two lowly placed counties, were in opposition and the former eventually won by 194. Gloucestershire and Worcestershire both won, the former against Leicestershire by 141 and the latter against Glamorganshire by 38. Lancashire defeated Warwickshire by six wickets.

FRENCH TEAM PLANS TOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—A French team of Rugby football players will visit Australia and New Zealand for the 1922 season and will probably also play in South Africa and the United States. The 30 players will be mainly army men and will be granted special furlough and financial assistance by the French Government. A. R. B. Palmer, secretary of the New South Wales Rugby Union, has been notified by Dr. L. G. Brown, the union's representative in England, that arrangements have been made for the visit of the French team. French players have little to learn, he declares, regarding the fine points of the game and only need a little more confidence and determination in attack.

TRAVERS AND MARSTON WIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—J. D. Travers of New York, former United States national amateur and open champion, who is making a valiant effort to regain the titles this season, and Maxwell Marston, of the Merion Cricket Club, defeated G. M. Sayres, professional at the Merion club, and F. A. Kemble, also of the Merion Club, by 7 up in their 36-hole special match at the Merion links, Saturday afternoon.

High Grade Oiled Clothing—Pre-war Prices. Best Quality Olive Green Jackets and Pants, \$25.00 each.
Full Length Auto Coats, \$45.00 each.
Sou-wester Hats, 75

**WEAPON FOR DRY
LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Recent Decision of United States
Supreme Court Urged Upon
Police Officials as Powerful
Aid in Upholding Federal Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Notifying
police officials that they have a
powerful weapon for the enforcement
of prohibition in the recent decision
of the United States Supreme Court
which upheld the prohibitive tax fea-
tures of the Volstead act, Arthur J.
Davis, superintendent of the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Saloon League, points
out the methods of procedure and
urges police officials throughout the
State to make use of it.

"This decision," says Mr. Davis,
"upholds the section of the prohibition
act which specifically states that
every one who manufactures or sells
intoxicating liquor illegally is subject
to a tax in double the amount of all
those at present existing plus \$1000
for manufacture and \$500 for sale."

"The means of utilizing this weapon
are easy and direct. All that it is
necessary to do is to make an affidavit
that any given individual has violated
the law relating to intoxicating liquors
and to send that affidavit to the Fed-
eral Prohibition Commissioner at
Washington. He will send it through
the proper channels in the revenue
department and the violator will get
his 'tax bill' computed as I have in-
dicated."

"If the collector of internal revenue
in the district where the violator re-
sides is negligent in the collection of
the tax, he is liable on his bond. If
the violator wants to protest the pay-
ment of it he must go before the col-
lector and show some good reason
why he should not pay the tax. There
is no delay, no waiting for a jury and
the burden of proof is on the violator.
Furthermore, the tax is a lien on the
property of the violator and it may
be sold to satisfy the tax."

"The section in question was Section
35 of Title II and it reads: 'All
provisions of law that are inconsistent
with this act are repealed only to the
extent of such inconsistency, and the
regulations herein provided for the
manufacture or sale of intoxicating
liquor shall be construed as in addi-
tion to existing laws. This act shall
not relieve anyone from paying any
taxes or other charges imposed upon
the manufacture or sale of such li-
quor. No liquor revenue stamps or
tax receipts for any illegal manufac-
ture or sale shall be issued in ad-
vance, but upon evidence of such il-
legal manufacture or sale a tax shall
be assessed against, and collected
from, the person responsible for such
illegal manufacture or sale in double
the amount now provided by law, with
an additional penalty of \$500 on retail
dealers and \$1000 on manufacturers.
The payment of such tax or penalty
shall give no right to engage in the
manufacture or sale of such liquor,
or relieve anyone from criminal li-
ability, nor shall this act relieve any
person from any liability, civil or
criminal, heretofore or hereafter in-
curred under existing laws.'

**MILITARY AID FOR
PILGRIM PAGEANT**

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The full-
est cooperation of the military estab-
lishment of the first army corps area
in the forthcoming Plymouth pageant
was offered to the Pilgrim tercen-
tenary commission yesterday by Maj.
Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, command-
ing the area.

General Edwards made this offer
during a formal call for the purpose
at the offices of the commission, while
the commission was in conference on
matters connected with the postpone-
ment of the opening of the pageant of
the Pilgrim pageant until next week.
General Edwards emphasized the in-
tense interest taken in the pageant
by the local military establishment
and his personal anxiety to do every-
thing in his power to insure its suc-
cess. After conferring with the com-
missioners, he made arrangements for
the appointment of a liaison officer to
keep in close touch with Secretary
Hill of the commission, Prof. George
P. Baker, pageant master, and others
responsible for the production, and to
advise on the most effective means
of military cooperation.

**MARITIME ACTIVITY
IS WELL FEATURED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland—One of the
best educational displays ever held in
this city is to be seen in the Marine
Show and Export and Import Expon-
sition which opened Monday afternoon.
The exposition represents diversified
phases of American transportation
and foreign commerce. Sixty exhibits
are included, that contributed by the
Baltimore Steam Company, alone, being
valued at \$1,000,000. Every phase of
maritime activity is depicted: trade

organizations, shipping interests, and
marine industries having cooperated in
arranging the spectacle.
Models of naval and passenger ships,
bas relief and map representations of
port facilities, a variety of marine
apparatuses, as well as pieces of
electrical machinery and marine en-
gineering, are among the features.
The exhibit sent by the United States
Navy includes a number of models of
naval vessels recently constructed,
and that of the Baltimore Steamship
Company includes examples of tropical
handicraft. An elaborate exhibit
sent from Newark, New Jersey, in-
cludes a bas relief model of New York
harbor, with the recently completed
docks at Newark.

**MAINE GOVERNOR
WARNS HIS COUNCIL**

With Third Presentation of Same
Nomination for Public Utili-
ties Board Executive Says
Serious Legal Question Arises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—Although con-
firmation has been twice refused by
the executive council, Howard Davies
of Farmington has been nominated for
the position of chairman of the state
Public Utilities Commission for the
third time by Gov. Percival P. Baxter
and on Friday the council will again
act on the nomination.

Governor Baxter first named Mr.
Davies for the position after he prac-
tically had forced resignation of the
last incumbent because of his activi-
ties as an attorney for public utilities
corporations before a legislative com-
mittee, the Governor holding that he
could not properly serve the people
while promoting the interests of any
corporation.

The Governor holds that Mr. Davies
is exceptionally well qualified for the
position and that the best interests of
the people would be conserved with
him at the head of the commission.
Governor Baxter has twice asked the
members of the council to make pub-
lic their reasons for non-confirmation
but in both cases was refused.

"The work of the Public Utilities
Commission is such that it needs the
full time service of three men, and,
if it is left with but two members for
any length of time, both the public in-
terest and that of the utility com-
panies of the State will suffer," says
Governor Baxter.

"Further than this, it should not
be overlooked that a serious legal
question may be raised by careful
lawyers and by investors as to
whether two members constitute a
lawful commission. The statutes
clearly read that it shall be composed
of three members. If the rulings of
the two members are questioned, if
there is any doubt as to the legality
of the securities issued by the public
utility companies of the State under
the decisions of these two members,
the responsibility does not rest with
me, but I desire to point a possible
source of confusion. If the present
unfortunate condition continues, it
may be advisable for me to obtain
the highest legal opinion as to the
validity of the acts of the two present
members of the commission."

**MINE OPERATORS
DECLINE SETTLEMENT**

WILLIAMSON, West Virginia—
Harry Oimstead, chairman of the
executive committee of the Williamson
Coal Operators Association, in com-
menting upon the proposals of C. F.
Keeney, president of District 17,
United Mine Workers to Governor
Morgan for a settlement of the Mingo
County industrial controversy, said
yesterday that the operators had
nothing "to settle with the United
Mine Workers of America. The
proposal made by Mr. Keeney is ap-
parently an invitation to us to recog-
nize the mine unions," he said. "Ninety
per cent of the men now employed in
the Mingo County mines formerly
were affiliated with the organization
and withdrew of their own accord."

STEEL PLANT CUTS WAGES

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The Sharon
Steel Hoop Company yesterday took
the lead among independent steel com-
panies of the Youngstown district in
announcing a further wage reduction.
The new cut makes the wage for com-
mon labor 30 cents an hour, with no
overtime. It is effective July 16, the
date when the Bethlehem Steel Com-
pany's reduction to 27 cents takes ef-
fect, and also when the United States
Steel Corporation's elimination of
overtime becomes effective.

OIL SCHEDULE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting
that the oil schedules of the Fordney
tariff bill are "against the interests of
consumers of fuel oil on the sea and
on the seaboard, both on the Pacific
and the Atlantic," the Associated In-
dustries of Massachusetts have sent out
an appeal to its membership asking
for concerted action against the oil
schedules.

ARMY SHOES OFFERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
Bids for the purchase of more than
350,000 pairs of surplus army shoes,
with and without hobnails, were asked
yesterday by the War Department.
They are to be sold "as is, where is,
without recourse as to condition after
delivery," the announcement said.

PLASTERERS TO GO BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—
Journemen plasterers, on strike for
nine weeks, have agreed with the
master plasterers on a wage of \$1.05
per hour. An agreement to continue
for one year has been effected.

**CONGRESSIONAL AID
FOR AGRICULTURE**

Investigation Committee of House
and Senate Created to De-
termine Financial Remedies
for the Benefit of Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
Congressional investigation of
harmful conditions affecting agricul-
ture to determine legislative remedies
for the financial plight in which the
American farmer finds himself has
been inaugurated by a joint commis-
sion of the House and Senate.

The commission was created by
Congress in response to appeals from
the representatives of 30,000,000 peo-
ple who constitute the farming class
and on whose investment of over
\$80,000,000,000, agents of the National
Board of Farm Organizations declare,
not one dollar was received last year
in net revenue.

Sydney Anderson (R.), Representa-
tive from Minnesota, who is chair-
man of the joint commission, an-
nounced with the opening of hearings,
that the commission intends to con-
duct its inquiry into every phase of
the acute situation from which the
farmers of the country are suffering,
chiefly through their inability to dis-
pose of surplus stocks on hand.

The chief witnesses appearing yester-
day were Colonel Brookhart, C. B.
Barrett, and Charles A. Lyman, leg-
islative spokesmen for the National
Board of Farm Organizations, one of
the most powerful agencies of its
kind in the country. Back of this
organization and others pleading for
relief, is the formidable agricultural
bloc in the Senate and its counter-
part in the House.

While the farmers are facing a de-
flation, loss of over \$7,000,000,000,
Colonel Brookhart testified, other in-
vested capital, amounting to about
\$160,000,000,000, paid \$20,000,000,000
in returns which was scattered among
only 7 per cent of the people. He said
the farmer gets only 35 cents out of
the dollar for his farm products, and
that farm labor gets 35 cents. Of the
total value of farm products, he
claimed, less than \$20,000,000,000 goes
to 43 per cent of the people.

The Chicago Board of Trade, which
is expected to figure repeatedly dur-
ing the hearings, came in for criticism
from the witnesses and was con-
demned as an "offensive middleman
and speculative gambler." Colonel
Brookhart also protested that the
United States Chamber of Commerce
is made up largely of middlemen and
speculators and in this connection he
urged Congress to legislate against
Board of Trade gambling, including
hedging.

Colonel Brookhart told the commis-
sion that if the farmers controlled the
vast unused credits in the Federal
Reserve Banks they could open a farm
market for their products. Outside of
Russia, he claimed, that 200,000,000
people in Europe are underfed and
that Europe offers an unlimited field
for American farm products.

**ICE-CREAM PRICES
CALLED TOO HIGH**

Massachusetts Commissioner Asks
Mayors to Cooperate in Cam-
paign for Reduction in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Seeking
the cooperation of the mayors of Mas-
sachusetts cities, Eugene C. Hultman,
chairman of the state Commission on
Necessaries of Life, has opened a cam-
paign against the high cost of ice
cream and various temperance bever-
ages.

"During the past few days the spe-
cial Commission on the Necessaries of
Life has received many complaints
concerning the high retail prices
charged for ice cream and so-called
hot weather drinks," says Mr. Hult-
man.

"While the commission realizes that
the question of classification of these
commodities is a doubtful and difficult
problem, it appears that many people,
including medical authorities, con-
sider that these combinations of neces-
saries constitute a necessity, espe-
cially during the hot weather period.
Ice cream, by a ruling of the internal
revenue department, is classified as a
food when served in a cafe or restau-
rant as a part of a meal and does not
carry a tax, but when served in an
ice cream parlor, it is classed as a
luxury and carries a tax."

"From a preliminary investigation
by the commission, it would seem that
many stores are charging 15 to 20
cents for mixtures that cost from 3
to 5 cents. The commission is un-
able to understand how such a wide
spread between the cost and selling
prices is justified. The overhead and
net profits items vary according to
the volume of the business and gen-
eral efficiency of the dealers."

"During the hot weather period the
volume of business is greatly in-
creased, which tends to reduce the
overhead and if prices are not re-
duced correspondingly the net profit
increases at a high rate. Further-
more, in most places these com-
modities are carried simply as a side
line, which also materially reduces
the amount of overhead."

commodities be reduced from last
year's prices at least in the same pro-
portion as food costs.
"2. That, if the stockholders believe
they cannot effect such a reduction
without delay, the commission offers
its services to permit them to appear
before it with their books and records
to publicly justify their present
charges."

**CONSTRUCTION IN
CONFUSED SHAPE**

Survey Conducted by Merchants
Association of New York
Shows the Industry Operating
Much Below Its Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The con-
struction industry in the United
States, representing a total wealth of
about \$77,000,000,000, or 26.8 per cent
of the entire wealth of the country,
and furnishing a living, directly or
indirectly, to about 11,000,000 work-
ers or members of workers' families,
is largely stagnant and chaotic
throughout the country, according to
a survey prepared by the Merchants
Association of New York, following
an investigation of conditions in a
number of the larger cities.

Construction of houses, factories
and other buildings represents the
largest single item in the industry,
with railroads second, and light and
power stations, telephone and tele-
graph systems, canal and irrigation
enterprises following.

Construction Reduced for Years

For a number of years, the report
states, the construction industry as a
whole, has been operating much be-
low capacity, particularly regarding
housing. A national investigation
conducted by a committee of which
William M. Calder (R.), United States
Senator from New York, was chair-
man, cited the chief factors in the
housing shortage to be coal, transpor-
tation, and direction of credit and
taxation; the second factors, labor,
materials, and building operations.
Legislation was proposed, but has not
been adopted.

In this State most building is done
under a closed-shop agreement be-
tween the Building Trades Employers
Association and the Building Trades
Council, with wages fixed by agree-
ment until December 31. The Leg-
islature has provided that newly-con-
structed houses be exempted from
direct property tax for a limited
period. Building plans filed during
the eight weeks following that action
indicated that housing capacity
greater by 63 per cent than that of the
corresponding period of 1920 was to
be provided.

New Labor Agreements

The Chicago investigation showed
that little building is under way there,
although all trades, except carpenters,
have returned to work, pending arbi-
tration of a strike resulting from a
wage dispute with the Employers'
Association.

A new closed-shop agreement, a
revised wage scale providing for a
reduction of about 17 per cent, and a
joint arbitration board have been
adopted by the building industry in
Cleveland, Ohio, following a strike.
The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce,
which has long advocated the open
shop, actively opposed the closed-shop
agreement, and has threatened legal
action.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the
Employers' Association and the Cham-
ber of Commerce have endorsed a
program including elimination of sym-
pathetic strikes, settlement of dis-
putes through arbitration, elimination
of restriction of output, favoring use
of labor-saving machinery and ma-
terials, and readjustment of wages;
also opposing stoppage of work
through jurisdictional disputes. Em-
ployers have been unable to secure a
modified agreement and wage read-
justment.

High Costs Hold Public Back

At a conference called by the Mayor
of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the
Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce,
attention was called to the fact that
the public had clearly decided "not
to invest money under present high
costs and that it was the duty of con-
struction men to start a construction
program to mean work and pros-
perity for all. There have been fewer
strikes in Philadelphia in the last
few years than ever before, because
the architects ask the president of
the Council of Associated Building
Trades who the fair firms are, and
because the council allows them lib-
erty in the choice of union or non-
union men. The council urges that
if there is to be wage reduction, it
should not be confined to the worker,
but be extended to all. At present
there is a building strike in Phila-
delphia, resulting from refusal of the
unions to accept a reduction.

Wage reductions have been imposed
in New Jersey and in Kansas City,
and a number of master builders and
contractors in Albany and Troy, New
York, have announced that they will
maintain open shops.

**ILLEGAL LIQUOR IS
HELD CONTRABAND**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
All cargoes of intoxicating liquors
shipped into this country from for-
eign countries without a prohibition
permit have been ordered seized and
forfeited, George W. Ashworth, chief
of the Treasury customs division an-
nounced yesterday. Orders to July 15.
Mr. Ashworth said, under the recent
opinion of H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-
General, affirming a previous ruling

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eign country into this country for
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affect the bar supplies on board for-
eign passenger liners sealed "as ship
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NEW YORK

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, June 28, 1921.

LATELY I have met Eugene Brieux, the famous French playwright, of whom Bernard Shaw says that in the French drama he sees no great creative figure between Molière and Brieux. As Brieux does not understand English perhaps he is unaware of this fierce praise. Mr. Shaw is prejudiced in favor of the thesis drama. I am inclined to agree with Mr. A. B. Walkley, who holds that thesis was made for drama, and not drama for thesis. Be that as it may, I find myself sailing off on another tack and wondering at the immense difference between playwrights, say Eugene Brieux and John M. Synge. Brieux lives in the atmosphere of a first-class debating society, where no subject is tabooed; Synge lived with peasants and drew his material from their racy talk and unpolished memories.

SYNGE came to mind from an article by Padraic Colum in the Literary Review of The New York Evening Post, one of the right kind of articles, done from personal knowledge without opening a book. Padraic Colum knew the gifted, honest Synge well, a genius if there ever was one. Padraic Colum says that Synge looked like Fritz Kreisler; but what I like best in his article is this: "Once I spoke to him in praise of the gorgeousness of the dialogue in his plays. 'Ah,' said he, 'but if you were to see it when it comes out first! It's bald.' And I like his comment on this lyric by W. B. Yeats:

Why is it, Queen Adene said,
If I do not climb a stair,
I hear the gambel overhead
In waste spaces of the air.
There's so much to think about
That I cry, that I cry?

Synge praised this lyric, saying that it has speech—"such speech as is in Blake's poetry, speech that has directness and life." Padraic Colum writes well, with the simplicity of the direct simplicity of W. B. Yeats. It is curious and comforting to note what an effect the direct and intense simplicity of Yeats' prose style, moving from hidden ideas, has had upon the younger Irishmen.

It is easy to make Mr. Bernard Shaw smile, but it is not easy to draw from him an approving smile. The other evening at the reception following the Brieux lecture, I succeeded twice in bringing the approving smile to his Pan-like, Puck-like, Mid-Victorian, Methuselah face. I said to him—"I'm going to buy your 'Back to Methuselah.' He looked shocked and said: "Don't buy it. Get a review copy." To which I answered, "There are three authors whose books I always buy—Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, and—yourself." His second approving smile arose from a brief conversation I had with Mrs. Shaw, who was standing by his side. She had been telling me that each Thursday they go off to their country place, and that she finds this shifting of homes rather trying. Whereupon I said: "In America there was a popular saying—'It's a great life if you don't weaken.' This precept has lately been amended to, 'It's a great life if you don't week-end.' That brought the approving smile—praise to G. B. S.'s face.

It was my intention to have kept Belinda out of this letter. At Island Farm while she was watering the Delphinium (such blues) and petting the roses (such dusky reds and scarlets) I said: "This is all very well, but I must go indoors and write my weekly letter." "Do," she said, "but please keep me out of it this time. I don't want people to get tired of me. As I moved toward the Elizabethan door of the cottage, rather wobbly, the postman approached. "Hi!" I said, "the American mail. They have not forgotten me." One of the charming letters (from Dayton, Ohio) contained this passage: "I feel right well acquainted with Belinda, and I have a mental picture of her that I'm on good terms with. From your casual references to her, I think of a tiny little woman, with prematurely gray hair, and quaint charm, who hurries along with bird-like steps and is always on the job of keeping her L. & M. (meaning lord and master) comfortable." I dare not show this to Belinda, until it is printed. It is so unlike her. It is impossible for me to describe Belinda. But I may whisper that once I dedicated a book to her under the inscription, "To the Discourager of Hesitancy," and on another occasion, when I wanted to be very nice in print, I applied R. L. Stevenson's poem to Belinda—

Trusty, ducky, vivid, true,
With eyes of gold and braided dew,
Steel-tongued and blade-straight,
The great artificer
Made my mate!

Another dedication was "To Belinda—she knows why!" A fourth was "To Belinda from Q. R. Nuf said." Now I will return to the proper substance of a Literary Letter.

THERE is an article in The Fortnightly Review by H. G. Wells. It is called "History for Everybody: A Postscript to 'The Outline of History.'" In it Mr. Wells replies somewhat tartly to his critics. That does not interest me much as it is easy to pick holes in "The Outline of History" as in anything written or spoken; but what does interest me is the following statement made by Mr. Wells at the beginning of his article: "In volumes or in complete sets 'An Outline of History' has already found over 200,000 purchasers; it is still being bought in considerable quantities." Those with a statistical turn can compute how much this educative work has brought in to the author—more, probably, than any novel published during the period of the "Outline's" run. Hurrah for education! I saw Mr. Wells at the Private View of Max Beerbohm's Caricatures, carefully avoiding the caricature in which he

figures. The drawing is delightful; the legend runs thus:

THE CHURCHILL-WELLS CONTROVERSY

Churchill: "You were only 14 days in Russia!"

Wells: "Your mother's an American!"

PEOPLE sometimes ask me what that subtle and engaging humorist, "F. Anstey," is doing now. Being a real humorist, he has also the wisdom of the wise, and considering (I think unwisely) that he has said all he has to say, he has put away his fountain pen, and ceased to write. Not because he wishes to be idle. Oh, No! Because he is now able to return to, and spend all his time with his first love—drawing and painting. He does not exhibit. He will never exhibit. He just draws and paints for the love of drawing and painting.

THOSE who have read Lord Charnwood's "Abraham Lincoln," the book that inspired John Drinkwater to write the play, know how admirable a writer—sensitive and forcible—he is. Among the Essays in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature I find a paper by Lord Charnwood on Walt Whitman. I cannot agree with it. How can I when I hold that the four great forces of America (the men) are Emerson, Abraham Lincoln, Walt Whitman, and Winslow Homer. But it is straight and honest.

TO Straight Statements I have added—

"I came soon, not to the feeling that Whitman just failed as a poet (for that I knew before), but to the conviction that he represents something in literature which is positively adverse to poetry. . . . In the bulk his semi-rhythmic form is ineffective, tiresome and absurd. . . . Walt Whitman set out to lead them (his countrymen) on a road that leads nowhere. . . . Walt Whitman was endowed with the gift of a noble charity, ranging wide and cutting deep. This illuminated his life, whatever his aberrations may have been, and it was no small part of his equipment as a poet."

(Lord Charnwood on Walt Whitman.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Reviews and Critical Papers." By Lionel Johnson.

Because this neat poet, fastidious critic, and writer of magnificent prose had a voice in the nineties, and is well worth reconsidering.

"Ireland Unfreed." By Sir William Watson.

Because having admired William Watson's poems and prose for a quarter of a century, I am willing that he should speak me by his view on the Irish question.

"Knave of Diamonds." By Ethel M. Dell.

Because an admirer, Mrs. Howard, has bequeathed to Miss Ethel M. Dell her cat's-eye pendant set surrounded with diamonds and platinum chain in appreciation of the pleasure she derived from reading her books, especially the "Knave of Diamonds." I wish some one would bequeath me a motor-bicycle, with an attachable side-car for Belinda, in appreciation of my restraint in never making these Literary Letters two columns long. Q. R.

IMPRESSIONS OF A JOURNALIST

An African Adventure. By Isaac F. Marcossion. New York: John Lane Co. 35.

Africa has long been an excellent source of material for the journalist. Daniel Defoe, who was mainly a journalist, used it in his "Captain Singleton," just as Henry M. Stanley, another journalist, used it later. The casual reader who wishes to consider Africa from various journalistic and other points of view would be interested to read in succession such books as "Captain Singleton," Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness," Henry M. Stanley's "Autobiography" or some one of his African volumes, and this new book by Isaac F. Marcossion.

Where the others are concerned with the wilderness of the continent, Mr. Marcossion is concerned with the modern taming process and its results. Thus he tells us of evening clothes at the club in Elizabethville, Belgian Congo; of Bulawayo, metropolis of Rhodesia, which sprawls over the veldt just like a bustling Kansas community spread out over the prairie; of the "dozen huge tanks into which the palm-oil flows from the barges" at Kinshasa, and of "American jetties scooting through the jungle" at Djoko Punda.

The journalistic ease with which Mr. Marcossion delivers his facts, reasons out his conclusions, and intersperses them with impressions of vigorous people and places is fascinating. As the interviewer, not only of the important personages of each part of Africa that he visited, but of the whole region itself, he is ideal, though through the whole book he remains only an interviewer. That is to say, his impressions are vivid and rapid, but he has not given us great books of thoughtful travel such as Lord Bryce would have written if he had gone through Africa in the same way.

The analysis of the political situation in South Africa is shrewd and readable. Yet as the careful interviewer, Mr. Marcossion often gives the impression that he is "playing safe." He sets down the facts dispassionately from various points of view, in such a way as to offend no one, and leaves it largely to the reader to draw his own conclusions. From all that he says, one conclusion is inevitable—that South Africa is progressively more prosperous, and that even the rest of Africa has advanced tremendously since the time of Livingston and Stanley. For Americans, at any rate, his book is a fresh presentation of conditions that are not generally avoided the caricature in which he

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Fruits of Victory, a sequel to The Great Illusion. By Norman Angell. London: Collins. 2s. 6d.

"The Great Illusion" was a great book, and there is no need to write another book to prove it. A great book is not necessarily true in every detail. But four or five times, perhaps, in a generation it fails to the lot of a man to say the right thing to the world at the right moment, to say it bravely, convincingly, uncompromisingly; and the result, whatever the world may say, is a great book. In the same sense of the words "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" is a great book. One may quarrel with it, one may pick it to pieces, one may even refute it detail by detail. But Mr. Norman Angell and Mr. Maynard Keynes have both seen a vision, the one before it was too late, the other when the tragedy was past. Its clarity, and because they captured and retained for us that moment of insight they deserve our gratitude, whatever reservations and qualifications we may wish to make to the truths which they propound. In all essentials they have the same thing to say. Mr. Norman Angell in the form of a general proposition, Mr. Keynes in its immediate and particular application. Mr. Norman Angell has already said it once and he has little that is new to add in this second version. One might perhaps have wished that he had been content with prophesying and had not bothered now to say, "I told you so."

And yet the argument was worth restating because it has been so persistently misrepresented. Most people, no doubt, still believe that in "The Great Illusion" Mr. Norman Angell maintained first that war was inconceivable because no nation would dream of doing anything so unprofitable. His actual contentions were, of course, that war was almost inevitable if Europe continued to develop rival nationalisms, and that the chief basis of nationalistic sentiment was the fallacious doctrine that the earth provides only a fixed amount of sustenance for which rival groups must struggle or perish. The vital interests of nations, he argued, are not conflicting, and one group does not profit at the expense of another: on the contrary, the more cooperation there is the more there will be to divide. War, then, is not a necessity; and even if it were a necessity it would be also a futility, for it would not solve the problem; but so long as the people of Europe believe in rivalry and not in cooperation, war, futile and unnecessary though it is, will be a continual menace to civilization.

Therefore "The Great Illusion" appealed to our reason against our sentiments: not to our greed merely, but to our only material advantage; but to our toleration and self-discipline, against "the deep human lust for coercion and domination" that lies at the root of so much of an economic argument; and now that the economic argument has become, by the course of events, an obvious platitude which every one accepts, Mr. Norman Angell stresses chiefly the moral side of his case in the sequel which he has just published.

"European society is today threatened with disintegration as the result of ideas and emotions that have collected round patriotism. . . . The political reformation of Europe will come by questioning the whole philosophy of patriotism, the morality or the validity, in terms of human well-being, of a principle like that of 'my country, right or wrong'; by questioning whether a people really benefit by enlarging the frontiers of their state; whether 'greatness' in a nation particularly matters; whether the man of the small state is not in all the great human values the equal of the man of the great empire; whether the real problems of life are greatly affected by the color of the flag; whether we have not loyalties to other things as well as to our state; whether we do not in our demand for national sovereignty ignore international obligation without which the nations can have neither security nor freedom."

The economist of "The Great Illusion" has turned moralist. So long as the fruits of victory are not shared, the case has changed; but because the emphasis has had to be altered, War is so obviously occasioned by the blind passions that it is almost irrelevant to point out that it is idiotic or unprofitable. So the pacifist must find his way to the sources of human action, and question the whole scale of moral values of nations. Here at last he reaches the heart of his subject; but only to find that argument becomes impossible. So long as he developed the economic side of the case Mr. Norman Angell was irresistible in debate; but when he begins to challenge ultimate moral values it is permissible to differ from him without even taking the trouble to defend one's point of view: for the question becomes one of emotion or intuition, and the fact is that the majority of people simply do not feel that way about it. Perhaps it would be better if they did; but no amount of arguing will bring them any nearer to doing so.

Mr. Norman Angell is a master of controversy and he, of course, knows perfectly well when the limits of controversy are reached. "If our pugnacity and hates, our instincts generally, are uncontrollable, and they dictate conduct, no more is to be said. We are the helpless victims of outside forces and may as well surrender, without further discussion." But Mr. Norman Angell will not surrender with a good grace: he persists in appealing to our minds and cannot understand how anyone can be so il-

logical as to accept the argument and the conclusion and then, perhaps next day, he carried off his feet by patriotic emotion or imperialist zeal.

The whole constructive side of his appeal may therefore fall for this reason. At the moment it may be inconceivable that a country would choose to go to war on any pretext whatever; but it is conceivable that she may be forced to absorb, with her intelligence to the argument, factors may exist which make her capable of rejecting the appeal to her moral sense.

But Mr. Norman Angell's destructive criticism is devastating and it is not surprising that having completely demolished his adversary's case he should think himself entitled to the verdict. Sometimes in this book he may seem to have lost heart and confidence and to find difficulty in re-covering all the verve and vigor, the passionate conviction and crisp, incisive style that made "The Great Illusion" such good reading. In compensation, his irony is more bitter and his indignation more intense. It is really almost too cruel to reproduce this passage from The London Times of 50 years ago: "We believe that Bismarck will take as much of Alsace-Lorraine as he chooses, and that it will be the better for him, the better for us, the better for all the world but France, and the better in the long run for France herself. Through large and quiet measures, Count von Bismarck is aiming with eminent ability at a single object, the well-being of Germany and of the world, of the large-hearted, peace-loving, enlightened and honest people of Germany growing into one nation; and if Germany becomes the mistress of the continent in place of France, which is light-hearted, ambitious, quarrelsome, and over-excitable, it will be the most momentous event of the present day, and all the world must hope that it will soon come about." That takes the adversary almost at an unfair advantage, but this is very legitimate and more effective criticism: "The amazing rapidity with which we can change sides and causes, and the enemy become the ally and the ally the enemy, in the course of a few weeks, approaches the burlesque. At the head of the Polish armies is Marshal Pilsudski, who fought under Austro-German command against Russia. His ally is the Ukrainian adventurer, General Petshura, who first made a separate peace at Brest-Litovsk and contracted there to let the German armies into the Ukraine and to deliver up to them its stores of grain. These in May, 1920, were the friends of the Allies. The Polish Finance Minister at the time we were aiding Poland was Baron Bilinski, a gentleman who filled the same spot in the Austrian Cabinet which let loose the world war, and insisted hotly on the ultimatum to Serbia. On the other side the command has passed, it is said, to the dashing General Brusiloff, who again and again saved the eastern front from Austrian and German offensives. He is now the 'enemy' and his opponents are 'allies.' They are fighting to tear the Ukraine away from the Russian state. The preceding year we spent millions to achieve the opposite result. The French sent their troops to Odessa and we gave our tanks to Denikin, in order to enable him to recover this region for imperial Russia."

It is a pity that from time to time, here as in his more famous book, Mr. Norman Angell condescends to make a debating point by what is little else than sophistry. His case is too good to spoil by such trivialities as this: "The way to be sure of preserving peace," says Mr. Churchill, "is to be so much stronger than your enemy that he won't dare to attack you." In other words, says Mr. Norman Angell, "it is obvious that the way for two people to keep the peace is for each to be stronger than the other." There is a much better answer than that, and it is given in another part of the book as follows: "The assumption is that the military nationalist, basing his policy upon material force, can dispense with the element of trust, contract, treaty. The assumption is quite unjustifiable. The militarist, quite as much as the anti-militarist, has to depend upon a moral factor, a 'contract,' the force of tradition and of morality. Force cannot operate at all in human affairs without a belief in the human mind, and will. Guns do get pointed and go off without a mind behind them, and the mind behind the gun must be reached by moral suasion, discipline or tradition. You cannot form a pirate crew without a moral factor: whether the army obeys its officers or shoots them is determined by moral not material factors. It is not a situation of ideas against guns but of ideas using guns."

Mr. Norman Angell is at his best when he deals in the abstract and not in the concrete. His theories are more unassailable than some of his statements of fact. If he had been in the line at Neuport he would know that it was by no means reprehensible to bomb Middlekirke. If he had been at the Treasury during the war he would realize how specious is the plea that "there existed for war a will which found a way round all the difficulties of credit adjustment, distribution, adequate wages, unemployment, incapacitation." Of America he has some hard things to say which are not all entirely true. "All America knew that the Bismarckian persecution of the Socialists was the natural prelude to what ensued in Louvain: within a year of the end of the war, America is engaged in an anti-Socialist campaign more sweeping, more ruthless, than anything ever attempted by Bismarck or the Kaiser." If ever the motive force of a great motive, America's war; but "a cause which can excite immense passion when it is associated with war is simply a

subject for boredom when it becomes a problem of peace-time organization. . . . Belgium . . . Armenia." But Mr. Norman Angell is quite impartial in the distribution of his favors: England comes in for at least as good a trouncing as America, and indeed it almost seems as if an internationalist must be at daggers drawn with every nation of the world.

A GREAT STATESMAN

The Private Letters of Sir Robert Peel. Edited by the Hon. George Peel. London: John Murray. 18s.

Under the cold and unemotional exterior of the great Prime Minister, few of his contemporaries can have suspected the depths of love and family confidence which this book reveals. Even the official biographies have scarcely touched on the subject save in general terms, and it is well for students of history that the present volume should have appeared to supplement their estimate of so great a figure in English public life. Guizot's account of Peel's home life is a fitting prelude to the letters themselves. A happy and distinguished family, a contented tenantry, a great position nobly supported, round the outspoken admiration of the French statesman: it is the object of this book to throw further light upon the life, which deserved such commendations, and show the Prime Minister, from his early youth dignified, affectionate, and far-sighted.

The earliest letter here given is addressed to his grandfather, and the editor comments with justice upon its simple phraseology. He has just accepted the post—the "official situation," as he calls it—of Undersecretary for War and the Colonies at the age of 22, and his six years' tenure of the office was chiefly memorable for the establishment of the peace preservation police, whose cant name of "Peelers" long preserved his fame. It is much more staggering to find the young statesman actually dating the first letter, which led up to his famous duel with O'Connell, from Windsor Castle, an act much less justifiable than the simple letter which brought down such a storm on Lord Macanott's head: at a later period he would not have committed such an indiscretion. Five years later his correspondence was of a pleasanter order, since he had met his future wife, "dearest Julia Floyd"; but even this event could not always rouse his official pen into passion. He speaks of "the ardour and constancy of my attachment to you," of his "hope that she 'takes delight in the wilderness and magnificence of Nature, as well in the tame beauties of cultivated scenery'; and if we sigh over the depressing phrases we must remember that to her, at least, the letters were all that could be wished, as their mere preservation shows. Shortly afterward comes an allusion to "fair Rosamund," the beautiful young wife of J. W. Croker, which strikes the reviewer as interesting in view of the fact that a friend not past middle life remembers being taken as a child to Kensington Palace, where Mrs. Croker, in a suite of rooms, and held up to kids the old lady—a terrifying incident, since the little face had to explore the depths of a funnel-like poke bonnet to get at the old lady's lips.

The letters are full of interesting allusions to the Scottish moors, "with no civilized beings within 10 miles of us"; to "Bobby, my little darling boy, who would soon tear to pieces any toy in the shape of a doll," but would appreciate a humming top; to dinners with the Dukes of York and Wellington; to a visit to the Marquess of Hertford; Thackeray's immortal story; to the possibility of being held up at Ipswich by the want of the four requisite horses; and the complications in the succession to the throne of Russia in 1826; to the state of the crops in Ireland and the troubles of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill, and a hundred other matters private and public which bring one very near to the reign of George IV. Over and over again, when the claims of office well him in London, we have the cry, "I find the house so very dull and mournful without you that I cannot bear it," which is the highest proof of conjugal love. "The lonely nursery and the drawing rooms all silent and unoccupied," "our dear home spoils me for anything else," over and over again we get the cry.

Amid all the preoccupations of office Peel found time to docket and indorse "dear Johnny's" childish letters from Eton; to enter into the question of Balliol v. Trinity as if he had nothing else to think of; to read and recommend the Edinburgh Review; to ask if the hay had been duly cut and carried; to take an interest in his picture gallery and hope his wife will buy and weed with due discretion; to prepare arms and ammunition to defend Drayton in case of riots in 1842; to go out fishing with his little boys, and to inquire whether his family's horses were really safe to ride and drive. In short, the book is full of insights on the social and political life of the time, and may be commended to anyone in search of a pleasant and interesting volume which will extend and supplement his knowledge of the England of seventy to a hundred years ago, and which has in it no touch of that most objectionable of footnotes to history, the "Chronique scandaleuse."

FORMING A POLICY

The Federal Administration and the Alien: A Supplement to Immigration and the Future. By Frances Kellor. New York: George H. Doran Co. 50 cents.

In this supplement the author outlines the need for helping the immigrant after he has been admitted to the United States, and argues that the naturalization law should be simplified and that a residence for a certain time in some one state should not be required in addition to the specified residence within the nation.

A FRENCH POET

Paul Fort

It is regrettable, also a little surprising, that Paul Fort, who is now on a visit to South America, should—unlike certain cotemporary French poets much inferior to him—be comparatively little known or appreciated abroad. In France he has not lacked honor, at least among the great majority of his own craft. Some years ago he was given, by election of the Société des Poètes, the title of "Prince des Poètes," an honor accorded Mallarmé before him, and the great Provençal poet, Frédéric Mistral, recalling his own title of "Cigale du Midi," named him, as he recorded his vote in favor of Paul Fort, "la Cigale du Nord," "the Northern Cicada." "Je l'ai nommé la Cigale du Nord; je vote pour lui." The eulogy thus implied has been echoed by most of the poets and critics of Fort's own generation, by Remy de Gourmont and Emile Faguet among the critics, by Maurice Maeterlinck and Henry de Régnier among the poets.

There is, too, perhaps, more than a compliment in the tribute. For vigor and robustness, for the absence of all artificiality or even of nice, artistic refinement, for the closeness of his intimacy with the soil of France, its common folk and its popular traditions, it would be difficult to find any poet better for the purpose of comparison than Mistral himself. In a body of verse of great volume and remarkable general level of achievement, for there are 20 books of the "Ballades Françaises" alone, he has sung of France in all her aspects, of her history, in his "Roman de Louis XI" and the splendid "Henri III," of the idyllic French landscape, of Paris, in "Paris Sentimental," of French fishermen in his "Amour Marin," of the soul of the various regions of France, in "Le de France," "Montigny-la-Bataille," and a number of other collections; finally, of the endurance of France with her allies in the great European war, in his "Poèmes de la France: Bulletin Lyrique de la Guerre," of which Anatole France said: "Il faudrait les graver sur des tablettes de bronze. . . . Nos poèmes vivront pour l'éternel opprobre de l'Allemagne et pour la gloire de la France." Paul Fort's classification of himself as a Symbolist should not be allowed to mislead; he did not thereby intend to take up his position in the exclusive company of Verlaine and Mallarmé. He is a straightforward, unmythical impressionist and his work contains hundreds of impressionist word-pictures of his country and his countrymen, making of him, in the less usual meaning of the word, the most "popular" poet of present-day France.

Certainly anyone who wishes to obtain a complete idea of France and the French, rendered directly and without philosophizing, could not do better than take a course of reading in the works of Paul Fort or, if this be too onerous, read for a commencement the admirably chosen "Anthologie des Ballades Françaises" which has been published by the "Mercure de France."

It is, however, undeniable that Paul Fort is not "popular" in the more ordinary sense of the term. The suggestion that there is a subtle irony about his work, which none but the literary student can appreciate, can be ruled out. There is irony, it is true, there is satire, but it forms a comparatively inconsiderable element in his poetry. The critic will, on examination, find only one really serious reason for the fact; the poet has written all his ballades as prose. This he did deliberately from the first, with the object of marking a technical innovation to which he attaches great importance. He explained his views at some length 23 years ago, in the Preface to his "Roman de Louis XI." He wished to create a medium of expression which should be more adaptable than the regular French alexandrine, or regular, rhymed verse of any other length. Rhyme and assonance are not rejected; both have their place in his scheme and are used frequently and with great effect. But to him the all-important feature is rhythm, which the poet must be allowed to vary and embellish with rhyme or other ornaments, or not as he chooses, according to the alteration of his feelings. The poet's avowed intention was to construct an instrument of "rhythmed prose," a kind of transition between verse and prose, merely printed as the latter because of the poet's claim to eliminate measured

verse of the ordinary character, whenever his lyrical instinct appeared to demand it. The departure might, in the abstract, be criticized as a step to anarchy. And it might well have become so in other hands than Paul Fort's. With him it undoubtedly has the justification of success and whose ever wishes to appreciate the truth of this assertion should disregard the unusual manner in which the poems are printed, and submit them to the test of reading aloud. He will soon learn that Paul Fort is neither an eccentric nor faddist in prosody, still less an unbalanced literary revolutionary, but a true poet, expressing in the way most suitable to himself, and with a superabundant energy hardly to be paralleled in poetry today, the healthfulness, the beauty, the charm, the simplicity, the ardor, the picturesqueness, the humor, the quaintness and irony and, not seldom, the pathos and tragedy, of France past and present, of the French countryside and the French people.

A MISCELLANY TO BROWSE IN

Books in General (Third Series). By Solomon Eagle. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 7s. 6d.

A reviewer of books might be compared to an explorer; and the book before him to an island which he is setting out to explore. His obvious course is to land at the principal port and penetrate by regular marches to the interior, and thence to the further shore; making systematic observations on the way. But maybe he is a man whom obvious courses do not attract; one who is prone to abandon the planned journey on the high road at the sudden call of the adventure of the by-way. If so, he will make no thorough exploration of his island. He will sail around it, landing here and there when some sunlit beach looks pleasant, push a little portage over a hill or so whence he can get a general view of the plains. Then he will take ship again and sail toward some other island sighted in the distance and make irresistible to him by the mists of distance; having reached which, probably still further lands beyond will come into his vision and call to his fancy. Perhaps when his desire for wilful adventure is satisfied, he will return to the island of his original intention. But just as likely he will forget to do so.

Solomon Eagle, who it has long ceased to be a secret is also Mr. J. C. Squire, is one of the most self-willed and adventurous of these literary mariners. He can explore his assigned territory as particularly as anyone when he chooses, but many are the voyages on which he does not so choose. Most usually he follows the unexpected course, treating the island not as a destination, but as a point of departure. But withersoever he sails, his account of his travels is always good reading.

To drop our metaphor, Mr. Squire is a critic of wide reading and a sprightly fancy, and when a book comes to him for review—and it seems likely that more books come to him for review than to any other journalist in London—he does not allow himself to be bothered by its mere contents. If he finds these contents of absorbing interest, well and good; he is perfectly capable of the close analytical method. But being a maker of original literature as well as a critic, he often professes to treat the book in question as a springboard for a long jump into some region of his momentary predilection, where having landed he disports himself for his own pleasure and, no less, for that of his readers. The three series of "Books in General," of which the last has just been published, contain many admirable examples of this habit. Their contents, however, are not all even "so-disant" reviews. It needs nothing so substantial as a book to set Mr. Squire chatting. The result of his garrulous and desultory temper is a literary miscellany in which it is very delightful to browse.

NOTES and REVIEWS

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Through the Country Roads

But through the country roads,
The horses hurry down,
Bringing all the farmer folk
Briskly into town.
Red wheels and yellow wheels,
High wheels and low,
Proudly and merrily
The scampering horses go.
And every ear is forward pricked,
And every head held high,
And nothing either side the road
Escapes the wary eye.
Of cart-horse with plunging feet,
And little horse with light—
Up hill and down hill,
Prancing with delight.
—Ruth Manning-Sanders.

Bells of the Old City Churches

St. Clement's bells belong to no single parish, not even to great London. They have rung for untold centuries through the whole realm of nurseryland, whose boundaries only the most distant oceans encompass—
"Oranges and lemons,
Say the bells of St. Clement's!"
—who is there alive, with English blood in his veins, who does not remember the rhyme since earliest childhood? And who wrote those lines? No one even knows their date. Lottier verse has been written than these jingles, but what proportion of it will be so enduring? I am prone to suspect that they are Elizabethan, a product of that great age of far greater poetry, which has given us so many rhymes that live in nursery literature. The catch sayings with which our youngest hopefuls seek to entrap their elders, forgetting that they themselves were once children, are for the most part of still earlier date. "How many cows' tails would it take to reach the moon?" "One—if it were long enough!" That is delightfully familiar; but it has been left to learned philologists, greybeards poring over the earliest productions of the English printing press, to discover that this little quip was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's old assistant, in his "Demundes Joyous," a nursery book issued from the sign of the Sunne in Fleet Street in the year 1510. Four centuries have not blunted its point, and still it is potent to produce shouts of infantile laughter.

"Land me five farthings,
Say the bells of St. Martin's.
When will you pay me?
Say the bells of Old Bailey.
When I am rich,
Say the bells of Shoreditch.
When will that be?
Say the bells of Stepney."

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St. Martin's, the bells of Old Bailey, Shoreditch, Stepney—they are all identified in their proper names and places, and so is "the big bell of Bow." Cheapside, which with its "I'm sure I don't know" closes the animated conversation between the London bell-ringers, and the rhyme goes off distractedly—

"Here comes a candle to light you to bed,
And here comes a chopper to chop off your head!
Chop, chop!"

Let a disturbing doubt—like unto the chopper—be admitted. What have oranges and lemons, most delectable of foreign fruit, to do with St. Clement Danes, unless it be to serve the need of a somewhat halting rhyme? The church stands before Temple Bar, at the gateway of the City of London. The association is by no means obvious. St. Clement's bells sent their message over Drury Lane, which is within the parish, and the orange girls of Drury Lane have their place in the drama's history. . . . But to pierce the mystery one must go deeper than such superficial explanations. The solution was perhaps found by the Right Rev. J. Septimus Pennington, whose long and devoted labors as Rector of St. Clement Danes will never be forgotten. Clement's Inn, now modernized and let out for offices and residences, was a lawyer's inn close by, and there it was the custom at the New Year for the servants to go to all the chambers, presenting gifts of oranges and lemons to the tenants, while from the church belfry there rang a joyous peal. Still, the question remains whether the custom was older than the rhyme, or took birth from it, and as we do not know the date of the latter I cannot undertake to sit in judgment.—"Unknown London," Walter George Bell.

My Books of Travel

In these spring days all manner of alluring invitations find their way into my study and by the suggestions which they bring with them make its walls narrow and dingy in spite of the glow which pleasant associations have cast upon them. When I sit at my writing table in the morning and carefully arrange the unwritten sheets which are to receive the work of the day, a playful breeze comes in at the window and willfully scatters the spotless pages about the room as if to protest against work and seclusion in these radiant days when the heavens rain sweet influences and the earth gives back its bloom and fragrance. I think then of all manner of places where the earliest and tenderest beauty of summer abides; the imagination revolts against work and, like a child let loose from city squares, runs through meadows white with daisies and into bosky hollows where the ferns breathe out a delicious coolness. I cannot resist the impulse which nature yearly renews in this golden hour of her beauty, and so I sally forth to such refreshment and adventure as one may look for in the hey-day of spring time.

Yesterday I waved my handkerchief with the throng who crowded the pier and sent their huzzas after the great steamer swinging slowly into the stream, bound for that old world of history and imagination which has such hold upon a most American of us all. I followed the little group whom my affection separated from the throng on the deck until I could distinguish their faces no more; and then, when night fell, thought traveled fast upon their foaming wake and travels with them still. I know what days of calm and nights of splendor, when the stars hang luminous over the silent world of waters, will be theirs; I know with what eager gaze they will scan the low horizon line when the first indistinct outlines of another continent break its perfect symmetry. I hear with them the first confused murmur of that rich old-world life; I follow them through historic street to historic church and palace; I see the blossoming hedges and mark the low rippling of quiet rivers flowing seaward, the murmur of whose movement lends its music to so much English poetry; I catch a sudden glimpse of cloud-like peaks breaking the inaccessible solitude of the sky, and in a moment the first handiwork of that rich world sweeps into sight and invites me to join them in their wanderings.

Those to whom the impulse to wander comes in vain are not without their consolations; the most adventurous explorers have dared and won for them, the most accomplished and keen-eyed travelers have not forgotten them. When these fancies invade my study and invite to journeys I cannot take, I turn to the well-filled shelves where my books of travel stand shoulder to shoulder and hold out a world which I need only cross the room to possess. Sometimes a rose penetrates my seclusion, and brings me visions of that far East from which it drew the first breath of its fragrant life. Then I find myself unconsciously putting out a hand for the well-worn books between whose covers Oriental color and romance are hidden. I have long left behind the mood in which I read Lamartine with eager zest, but there are days when I still find the old glamour resting on the pages of the "Souvenirs d'Orient," and my imagination kindles again under the spell of that fervid style. I hear once more the "sighing saks" in Curtius' "Nile Notes," or draw rein on the great gallop of Esdras, flashing with the white blossoms of the Syrian springtime; I cross the desert with "Eöthen."

But the prince of travelers is the superb Gautier, whose rich physical temperament stood related to the Eastern civilization so vitally that it almost made him, what he sometimes claimed to be, a veritable Oriental. The color and glow of Eastern life were in his mind before he sought them in Algiers and at Constanti-



"Mont-Saint-Michel," from a drawing by Ralph McClellan

Mont-Saint-Michel

"There is something more than mere strength and savagery that grips one at Mont-Saint-Michel," Eugene M. Fryer tells us in "The Hill-Towns of France." "Beauty of form and line are mingled with that strength, a beauty that has been mellowed and enhanced by the centuries that have swept over those scarred and battered walls, over the face of this mountain of the sea crowned by its abbey church. Seen in the soft sunset glow of a May day, one feels its grandeur and aloofness, its beauty and its strength so subtly blended that they are one. The first glimpse of this hill-town of the sea, is a sight never to be forgotten,—the massive bastions and battlemented heights, the most-grown houses of the little town clinging to the sheer sides of the steep, the great flying buttresses and retaining walls, of Norman arches and Gothic finials brooding upon the summit and flinging its passion against the gold-blue of the sky; while at its feet the wet sands turn to rose. Everywhere there is a silence, a breathless waiting for the sea. Then of a sudden one catches the first murmured ripple of the inner coming tide, and on the horizon there appears a thin white line of foam. The murmuring voice of the sea grows more insistent, reminiscent of Debussy's sea music in 'Pelléas and Mélisande,' swelling and swelling in its onrush across the seven miles of roseate-bued sands until the floodtide has once more returned to its wooing of the sacred mount. Slowly there comes the long northern twilight, violet coloured, gradually deepening into night until the sky becomes a galaxy of stars; and everywhere there is silence save for the cheep of a bat, the faint sighing of the wind among the trees in the tiny wood that grips the precipitous side of the rock, and the insistent music of the sea. Thus is the warrior-spirit of Mont-Saint-Michel blended with that of the dreamer, the Mont suggestive in its dream-like quality of Milton's 'great vision of the guarded mount.'"

Islands in the Pacific

Every traveller in the Pacific, whether on the beaten routes of the mail-steamers or on the wandering byways of the private yacht, cannot but notice the contrasting types of the islands he meets, as his ship calls at each of the palm-clad reef-encircled groups, set like a string of jewels in that warm tropic sea. Island after

island is the same, a faint shimmering haze on the horizon, clearing to a line of black dots with tufted palms against the sky-line, and then merging into a solid mass of cool green with white beaches and scattered houses; with finally the rattling of the hawser as the ship glides to her resting-place in the deep blue waters.—"The Islanders of the Pacific," T. R. St. Johnston.

Humpty Dumpty's Recitation

In winter, when the fields are white,
I sing this song for your delight—
In spring, when woods are getting green,
I'll try and tell you what I mean:
In summer, when the days are long,
Perhaps you'll understand the song:
In autumn, when the leaves are brown,
Take pen and ink, and write it down.
I sent a message to the fish:
I told them "This is what I wish."
The little fishes of the sea,
They sent an answer back to me.
The little fishes' answer was,
"We cannot do it, Sir, because—"
I sent to them again to say
"It will be better to obey."
The fishes answered, with a grin,
"Why, what a temper you are in!"
I told them once, I told them twice:
They would not listen to advice.
I took a kettle large and new,
Fit for the deed I had to do.
My heart went hop, my heart went thump:
I filled the kettle at the pump.
Then some one came to me and said,
"The little fishes are in bed."
I said to him, I said it plain,
"Then you must wake them up again."
I said it very loud and clear:
I went and shouted in his ear.
But he was very stiff and proud:
He said, "You needn't shout so loud!"
And he was very proud and stiff:
He said, "I'd go and wake them, if—"
I took a corkscrew from the shelf:
I went to wake them up myself.
And when I found the door was locked,
I pulled and pushed and kicked and knocked.
And when I found the door was shut,
I tried to turn the handle, but—
—Lewis Carroll.

The Direct Road

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
FROM time to time, from the beginning of history, ages have been illumined by some clear glimpse of spiritual causation and spiritual effect, only to lapse back into the material dream of a life apart from God because they have been unwilling to relinquish the popular belief in materiality and accept unequivocally the fact that Mind is All. Men have seen the guidance of Principle, and heard the cry, "This is the way, walk ye in it," but, instead of walking in this way and proving by demonstration that it is the path to eternal harmony, they have continued to chase the bubbles of material sense.
One who wishes to reach a certain place in the quickest possible way would ordinarily take the straight road to that place. He would not wander off into side paths and take a circuitous route if he really wished to reach his destination at once. Likewise, those who wish to attain the consciousness and demonstration of perfection, of spiritual reality, have no time to deviate into the highways and byways of material sense. To do so would be only to postpone the inevitable realization of man's spiritual identity as the Son of God. The way of Principle is, as Paul said, "not after the flesh, but after the Spirit," for, as he also said, "they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts." Once having realized the aliveness of Mind, men must live on this basis. To go on acting as though matter were real or had any power whatever, would be insincere. Just so long as men believe that matter and material sensation contain within themselves the elements of pleasure or pain, of good or evil, will they find their path strewn with all the accompaniments of finite belief. The one sure way of overcoming disease, sin, and death is to destroy the belief of a mind apart from God, divine Principle, and to replace it with the demonstrable understanding of the might of infinite Mind, whose reflection is man, the spiritual image and likeness of God.

The belief in finite materiality must give way before the understanding of infinite Spirit, and this spiritual or true understanding is inevitably manifest in the destruction of the evil that has associated itself with finite sense. As Jesus said, "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." It becomes necessary, then, to choose between God and mammon, between Mind and matter, between good and evil, between the pure and the impure, between the infinite and the finite, between the real and the unreal. The one is Life eternal; the other is doom.

The issue must be faced honestly and unequivocally, for each one must ultimately face Principle, and if he has not chosen the right road, must retrace his steps. If we choose Mind as our master, then we must mold and fashion our lives and actions in accord therewith, and prove, even as Jesus did, that man is, in deed and in truth, the true and perfect reflection of Mind. We must, in other words, walk in the way of Mind, or God. It is impossible to bow to the so-called claims of matter without deviating from the path of Mind. "For we are his workmanship," declared the Apostle, "created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them." And Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 3 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire." This is what is meant by obedience, to take the direct road to holiness, to consecrate one's self absolutely, in thought, word, and deed, to man's true business as the idea or expression of God, infinite good. Man as the reflection of God has no power to do anything but express the divine qualities of Principle. Any argument that man can live, move, or have being apart from divine Principle, God, is simply malicious suggestion, the false belief in a supposed power opposed to good. Jesus expressed clearly the might and power of God and His idea, man, when he said, "I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman. . . . If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

Almost every one can testify to having caught brief glimpses of better things than those held out by material hopes and fears, and then, while striving to gain firmer grasp of this larger unfoldment of Truth, yielding to some temptation of material sense and, for the moment, losing the vision he had gained. Then oftentimes a longer struggle, a harder battle is fought, to get away from the shadow of finite belief, and to analyze, in the quiet sanctuary of Spirit, the new-found truth which unfolds the scientific relation of man and the universe to God. The clearness and purity of spiritual discernment are inevitably made manifest in a closer approximation in human affairs of the true and enduring; in other words, it is expressed in the destruction of the human mind and a larger manifestation of the divine Mind, in a higher experience and a holier life. These clearer views of spiritual reality illumine the path from sense to Soul, from the material and temporal to the real and eternal. But if, seeing

the true path, we lapse back into the old habits and customs of a material world, we lose sight of the vision gained, and merely perpetuate a false sense of existence. Walking fearlessly and steadily the way of Spirit, divine Principle, and proving this way by demonstration, in bringing forth the fruits of Spirit, we have turned away from the limitations of finite sense to find the deathlessness of life in God, the permanence and harmony of man's unity with good, and all that this includes. Only thus can the supremacy of good over evil be demonstrated, whether in the life of the individual or in national or world problems. The complete surrender of material consciousness and desires is the price of Truth, and the only direct road to harmony and enduring completeness, for, in giving up the material and finite, we open the way for the real and the true, the satisfying and the beautiful, to take possession. Not one of us, then, can afford to disregard the loving admonition of Mrs. Eddy as expressed on page 342 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Seek Truth, and pursue it. It should cost you something; you are willing to pay for error and receive nothing in return; but if you pay the price of Truth, you shall receive all."

Two Glimpses of Italy

[A letter from J. A. Symonds]

"The slopes of the Superga, above Turin, yesterday were all covered with primroses and wood anemones, and violets in blue torrents, and grey hepaticas and dog-tooth violets, a maze of the most delicious flowers of spring spreading themselves with their faces turned towards the Alps, toward Monte Viso and Mont Blanc, majestic in their depth of winter snow. It is a wonderful prospect, with Turin below and the windings of the Dora and the Po and all Lombardy in perspective melting into the sky."

"We find we have one day on shore above what we expected. This we shall spend in Genoa. Our window is just above the port—about a hundred feet of piled-up masonry above it. Below, there is a forest of Mediterranean ships. I cannot tell you what the charm of this view is, since, as you do not know Venice, you have no standard of comparison. But the mountains fly straight up from the sea-beach, terraced with vast palaces and domes and towers; and all the houses are painted in faint hues of pink or green or blue or yellow—nothing violent, but delicate, so that when the soft afterglow of sunset falls upon them the whole is mellowed to an indescribable tone, like that of a parti-colored cloud."—"John Addington Symonds," a biography by Horatio F. Brown.

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By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1921

EDITORIALS

Post Office Censoring of the Press

It is doubtful if the newspaper interests of the United States fully realize the possible effect upon the press of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of the New York Call. This Socialist daily was deprived of regular newspaper mailing privileges, at second-class rates, by former Postmaster-General Burleson, acting under the provisions of the Espionage Act of 1917. The revocation of its privilege came in November, 1917, after its publication of certain articles and editorials which were held to be obstructive of the Selective Service Act and otherwise to offer hindrance to the government in the prosecution of the war. In the District Supreme Court The Call was able to convince Justice William Hitz, that a writ of mandamus should issue compelling the Postmaster-General to restore the mailing privilege. But the government's appeal to the Court of Appeals resulted in a contrary decision, upholding the action of the Postmaster-General.

The appellate court's decision is of far-reaching importance. In effect, it puts a sedition law on the books and gives the government sweeping powers against all who preach its overthrow by force. The enforcement of this law, however, apparently lies in large part with the Postmaster-General, an officer whose ordinary duties would seem to give him nothing in common with the law officers of the United States or the Department of Justice. This aspect of the decision has brought a strong protest from at least one newspaper, the Baltimore Evening Sun, merely because of its possible curtailment of the constitutional freedom of the press and the American right of free speech. The Sun disavows any sympathy with the Socialist views of The Call. Its own views are of the independent Democratic order. But it is earnest in its alarm at the possibilities of this decision of the Court of Appeals; so earnest, in fact, that it offers a considerable sum of money toward the expenses of the New York paper in case it will undertake to appeal from the latest decision. From the Sun's point of view, every newspaper or other periodical is now put in the position of existing only by sufferance of the Postmaster-General, who, it is urged, is accorded a very arbitrary power of censorship. The Baltimore newspaper takes issue sharply with the statement of the court that this power of revoking mailing privileges "does not constitute a censorship of the press." The Baltimore paper insists that such a censorship is legalized, and that its effect may be to take away from the people of the United States their proper right of free discussion, setting up "an irresponsible authority to determine what ideas they may freely hear and what ideas they may not hear."

In the attitude of this newspaper, contrasting with the view of the Court of Appeals, is to be seen the same confusion of opinion that tends to be observable whenever this peculiar phase of freedom comes up for consideration. On the one hand, there is a tendency toward the conviction that whatever suggests something wrong in the form of government now obtaining in the United States is of itself wrong and deserving of summary suppression. Under stress of such a conviction, it is easy to see in any statement urging that the present form of government be done away with, for the sake of a supposedly better form to be set up, something equivalent to treason or sedition, meriting drastic check or correction. It does not always seem easy to distinguish between statements that involve incitation to force, with resistance to the law, from statements which propose nothing less than the overthrow of the government but would restrict the force employed to the force of argument alone. There is, to some minds, something so appalling in the notion that the established government is not the best that could be obtained, that they allow no place to the advocates of even a lawful overthrow of it except such as may keep them conscious always of the weight of the government's strong arm.

On the other hand, there are those who are always extremely sensitive to any bearing of the law or view of the courts that touches in the least degree the right of free speech and the freedom of the press. To minds of such sensitiveness, it seems far better to lean toward too much of freedom rather than toward too much of repression. And as a matter of fact, that is probably the majority feeling of the country. The ordinary interpretation of the Constitution seems to point in that direction. That important document wastes no words over the matter. But it covers a multitude of possible restrictions on liberty when it declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." It gives Congress power to punish treason, but it wisely defines treason against the United States as consisting "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It even specifies that "No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." There is not much that smacks of the curtailment of liberties, or privileges, in these provisions. In the exciting days of a war period, it is not strange that the government tends to restrict any utterances that show a lack of sympathy with the war purpose. But there is no more certainty that such action is always justifiable than there is that the war purpose is always right. In this latest decision relative to the New York Call, the court believes that the newspaper undertook to teach the disregard of all law in conjunction with the overthrow of the government. But there is a baffling possibility of dual meaning in its utterances. If The Call actually sought to stir its readers to the lawless use of force, that is one thing. If, on the other hand, it used a form of words only, that is another thing altogether.

Evidently the Court of Appeals' decision is not the last word in this matter. It does not answer all the

questions that press for settlement. The Call has, in fact, been restored to its mailing privileges through the decision of the new Postmaster-General, Mr. Hays. But the various decisions that have borne upon this situation have not led to a clear conviction of the rights of the matter, so far as the public is concerned. The fundamental rights in the case still call for a determination.

The Turk Day by Day

IN THE long and troubled history of the Near Eastern problem, one phase of development stands out with peculiar distinctness, and that is the extraordinary success which has ever attended the Turkish policy of vacillation and delay. Conflicting interests in the Near East have always made it so eminently desirable that Turkey should come to terms, and not compel a resort to force that the powers have been induced, again and again, against the most urgent dictates of a better judgment, to give the Turk another chance, and yet another and another. There were those who hoped, when Turkish resistance finally crumbled up, toward the close of the great war, that there was to be an end to this policy, that Turkey was to be finally banished from Europe, and finally rendered incapable of ever again disturbing the peace of the world. Subsequent events have shown that it was a vain hope. The Turk, today, is in an immeasurably stronger position than he was two years ago, and for the last year, but especially for the last six months, under the leadership of Kemal Pasha, he has been "managing" the powers in the old way and with a very large measure of the old success.

As far as the powers themselves are concerned, there is today just such a lack of unity as would have rejoiced the heart of an Abdul Hamid. True, their alignment is different from what it used to be, but the effect is much the same. Russia is no longer the enemy, but the friend. France, too, is a friend, and even Italy, whilst professing, at best, neutrality, is certainly looked upon as a friend in Angora. Great Britain alone is the enemy, at least amongst the great powers. Great Britain, however, is essentially the man in possession. The British commander of the allied forces in Constantinople, General Sir Charles Harrington, is really master of the situation. It is possible to conceive of a contingency arising wherein France might refuse to allow her troops, under Sir Charles Harrington's command, to be used against the Turk, but, with a strong British naval contingent never very far from the mouth of the Bosphorus, any sudden neutrality on the part of France would not be of much use to the Turks, and the Turks are fully aware of this fact. Their attitude, however, varies from day to day, according to their estimate of the outlook. Any apparent deepening of the friction between the Allies, any apparent weakening of the Greek position, any development, no matter how transitory, that can be construed as favorable to Turkey, and Angora hardens its heart, rattles its saber, and adopts a more "unyielding front" where the Allies are concerned.

The very latest development of this kind is the reply of Kemal Pasha to a proposal from Sir Charles Harrington that he and Kemal should meet, at some Black Sea port, and discuss the possibility of settling the Turco-Greek question amicably, without any resort to arms. Such a proposal was made, of course, as the result of a clear intimation from Angora that it would be acceptable. But, between the time that Angora sent out the hint and the time that Sir Charles Harrington seized it, the outlook, as far as Angora was concerned, apparently brightened. At any rate, Angora's answer was couched in terms of simple arrogance and contained stipulations, such as the complete evacuation of Smyrna, before any discussion took place, which made it, as it was intended to make it, quite impossible of acceptance. There, for the moment, the matter rests, but, one may venture, it is only for the moment, until the outlook changes.

The Wrestle With Billboards

WHILE billboards are still conspicuous objects in most populous localities in the United States, they are, in most of the states, coming under ever more restrictive regulation. This is as it should be, and there is, in most sections, need of yet more action in the same direction. Kept out of the residential portions of some of the larger cities, and away from many of the parks, boulevards, and state highways, the promoters of advertising signboards are commercializing pleasing bits of landscape along important thoroughfares and roads of secondary importance. They show a predilection for spaces close to the roads at bends and sharp turns, where inscriptions stare travelers straight in the face as they approach. Signs in such positions impress one as indicating an aggressiveness rather than anything more diplomatic, on the part of the advertiser, and are offensive because they tend to distract a driver's attention at points where it should especially be directed to the road and what may be moving upon it.

The new regulations put into effect this month by the Department of Public Works of Massachusetts promise a considerable improvement in the control of billboards in a state where much consideration has been given to this subject, and may be helpful to other states or municipalities studying the problem involved. A feature of these regulations which will naturally afford an added degree of satisfaction with the methods of handling the billboard question is a provision giving city and town authorities a decisive voice concerning every billboard proposition in their localities. No advertising structure is to be erected without a permit, and all requests for permits are to be made to the state Department of Public Works. The manner of procedure is simple. Upon receipt of an application for the location of a sign, notice is sent to the officials in charge of licenses in the city or town where the sign is intended to be placed, with the further information that, unless disapproved by the local authorities within ten days of the date of the application, action will forthwith be taken by the state officials. If opposition is registered by the representatives of the city or town, a hearing is given by the division of highways of the state Department of Public Works before a decision is made concerning the application.

Lovers of natural beauty will be glad that in Massa-

chusetts, which abounds in fine elm, oak, and other prized shade trees, legal provision has now been made against advertising inscriptions being attached to any tree or rock, or to any fence or pole bordering on a public highway. Also that, from time to time, the State's proper representatives will designate certain sections, embracing especially attractive scenery, from which all signs will be barred. The state department mentioned apparently has ample power for compelling conformity to the regulations. No person may engage in outdoor advertising without obtaining a license, at an expense to the applicant of \$50. The department is properly given virtually full powers concerning electric signs on buildings. As to existing signs and billboards generally, permits may be issued for their maintenance for such periods as the division of highways may specifically determine.

These regulations have been formulated because of an amendment to the state Constitution, strongly favored in a referendum vote, and the expressed desire of Massachusetts citizens thus appears to have been well carried out, so far as operative machinery is concerned. That which alone can determine the desirability of Massachusetts' new policy concerning outdoor advertising is wise administration and strict enforcement.

A New Sort of Glider Succeeds

IT is too soon to say how much of value to the cause of aviation is likely to come out of the success of the French cyclist, Gabriel Poulain, in repeatedly making a bicycle-airplane glide through the air for a distance of ten or twelve yards. Not much that is of practical value appears in the achievement, on first consideration. But Poulain has been attempting this feat for some time without success. Now he has succeeded. And it is just such successes, after repeated failures, that have developed man's ability to sustain himself aloft in machines that are heavier than air. Poulain's contrivance is what the French call an aviette. It consists of two planes, attached to the frame of a bicycle, in such a manner that the cyclist, speeding forward, is eventually enabled to raise himself from the ground for a brief aerial glide. Experiments with aviettes, made before the war, failed because, when the wings were large enough to give lift at a low speed, the resistance was so great as to prevent the attainment of that speed by mere man-power. The Poulain success means that something like a right adjustment has been attained. Doubtless it is a matter of adjustment, for there has long been an understanding that great speed is not always necessary in order to maintain flight.

This bicycle glide of the French rider, made with neither motor nor propeller to aid, recalls the many experiments with gliders, as the motorless airplanes were called when all flying was experimental. Just as those operators took off from some height of land or artificial structure, so the bicyclist virtually gets a running start with his wheel as the only impulse for his glide. Succeeding in that, he now proposes to make use of a propeller, geared to his bicycle pedals. Thus he hopes to move a bit further toward the achievement of flight without other than muscular power.

Those who are experimenting with aviettes of this nature are, however, merely paralleling other experimenters, who are still pursuing the notion that man can, in some way, propel himself more nearly as the birds do it, instead of gliding in the fashion now approved for motor-driven planes. Airplane enthusiasts have been accustomed to smile rather cynically at the accounts of man's early attempts to fly by means of mechanical wings. But even now there are men at work with the idea of achieving a flapping flight. The old idea persists, and will not down. To those who concern themselves with it, the ordinary gliding flight of the present has little attraction. And with all the changes that have followed one another so swiftly, in recent years, he would be venturesome indeed who should undertake to say that the machines now in most favor represent the ultimate form of man-flight, any more than that they probably represent perfection in the methods which they exemplify. Bird flight is still the only copy set for man to follow, and some of the men who seem most eager to reproduce this pattern cannot forget that birds flap their wings. One of these men may some day find the same right adjustment of means to the end that has just been discovered by the French cyclist for his aviette.

Mr. J. C. Squire's Anthologies

JUST as one of the activities of the industrious literary men of Elizabethan times was the making of translations, so a part of the labor of journalists or men of letters today is given to the making of anthologies. Mr. J. C. Squire is a competent journalist with an excellent taste for contemporary poetry. Already we have "Selections from Modern Poets, Made by J. C. Squire," and we are promised shortly a book of verse written by women from Anne Askew to Sylvia Lynd, that is to say, from the sixteenth century to the present day, with a prefatory essay by him. Thus, after three series of critical essays on current literature, called "Books in General," and several other volumes, he is turning his attention to the selection of some few verses out of the many that have been published during the last few years.

Anthologies of contemporary verse are more useful than most anthologies of the past have been, for few people could own or even read the various volumes of the forty-five poets represented in Mr. Squire's new "Selections." Yet no one small anthology will suffice to give the reader a clear and varied impression of twentieth century poetry. "The Book of Modern British Verse," edited by Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, gives probably a better view of the period in general than Mr. Squire's "Selections," which, however, show more of the individuality of the various poets. From half a dozen anthologies and a score of single volumes by the more important verse writers, a man should get a very good idea of the state of poetry today.

Something of what the state of poetry is Mr. Squire indicates in his "Prefatory Note" when he says: "Should our literary age be remembered by posterity solely as an age during which fifty men had written lyrics of some

durability for their truth and beauty, it would not be remembered with contempt. It is in this conviction that I have compiled this anthology." From the verses that he has collected one does not get any striking sense, however, of anything new. The lyrics are nearly all competent and pleasing; but with a few exceptions it would be hard for even the reader of considerable literary alertness to place them, on the basis of their style, as belonging to their different authors. It is true that one has the same difficulty with the Elizabethan writers of lyrics; but we today have heard so much about new movements in poetry that we may be a bit disappointed not to find much newness in the newest anthology.

Mr. Squire does not give any notable examples of free verse. In fact, of the 170 poems which he reprints, about one-third are in quatrains. Now the quatrain is, of course, one of the simplest stanzaic forms, and one that has been much used throughout the course of British poetry in the past. It may be rather surprising to some to find the quatrain still predominating in this Georgian age that considers itself so very modern. In addition to the various lyrics in quatrains, Mr. Squire includes such poems popular with other anthologists, as the prologue and epilogue "The Golden Journey to Samarkand" by James Elroy Flecker, "Eve" and "The Bull" by Ralph Hodgson, and the "Marriage Song" and "Epilogue" by Lascelles Abercrombie. One wonders why he could not get permission, as he says, to reprint John Masefield's "Biography" and "August, 1914," when Mr. Braithwaite has them both in his collection. But then, these few statements about the lack of free verse in his anthology, the supremacy of the quatrain, and the usualness of his taste in some respects, simply show that no anthology will quite satisfy anyone. Probably the promised anthology of verses by women will arouse even more comment than this one in which most of the poems are by men. After a good many anthologies of twentieth century poetry have been made, we may eventually have some anthologies of anthologies, which may be rather bulky.

Editorial Notes

THE great mix-up in the now practically settled Polish-Lithuanian question seems to have arisen from the fact that Lithuania remained a part of Poland from 1386 to the time of the Polish partitions. This circumstance was due to the marriage of a Lithuanian grand duke to Queen Hedwig of Poland. It was in every sense a voluntary union, and resulted in Lithuania adopting the liberal parliamentary institutions of its partner, as well as Polish culture and the Polish language. It is well to remember that certain so-called Polish men of fame were Lithuanians. Mickiewicz, the greatest of Polish poets, and Kosciuszko, the greatest of Polish patriots, were actually natives of Vilna. The Poles have recognized the independence of the Kovno régime, but claim that the city and region of Vilna lie wholly without the ethnographic Lithuania. If there have been pro-Polish manifestations in Vilna following the Zeligowski coup, it might be well to place some of the cause for them on the shoulders of Wladyslaw Jagietto and the Polish queen Hedwig.

THE fact that the British fleet in a short time will have only oil-burning ships has given rise to the belief that Britain's "burning interest in oil" is due in large measure to the stimulating effect of the coal-miners' strike. The decision, however, goes back to the revolutionizing days of Lord Fisher at the Admiralty. His epoch-making dreadnaught was fitted to burn oil in conjunction with coal, while he had already introduced oil in a class of vessels called "coastal destroyers." Apart from Lord Fisher's ability, apparently, to see a decade ahead of his times, he realized that the calorific power of oil is greater than that of coal, and that oil is much more easily loaded into a ship. But there is another side to the picture which it is well for Britain to consider in taking such a radical step. Practically every drop of the oil will be drawn from regions outside the British isles. Thus, her fuel would add another to the list of articles which she must import.

THE pursuit of learning is not always an easy matter, as a young student found who set forth from Brisbane to study at Edinburgh, for when he reached the port of Falmouth he found that, owing to having taken 200 days on the journey by sea, the term was over. Contrary winds and other contretemps accounted for the delay, during which the crew had to set about finding means of turning some of the corn they were carrying as cargo into bread. They found an old berry-mill—but the story is too long to tell. It is one of the sea's many yarns, and leaves the conviction that that student, if he is worth his salt, will not object to having lost some of the academic year learning of the ways of a barque on the ocean.

BOTH employer and employee must be bound by the decisions of the Court of Industrial Relations in Kansas, according to a decision just made by the Kansas Supreme Court. What brings the meaning of this statement home to the mass of the people, however, is the accompanying declaration that the wages paid to the employees of the meat packers are a matter of public concern, while "the determination of the sufficiency of such wages is a question affected with a public interest." There has been a pretty general belief to this effect for a long time, but the court decision is to be welcomed as giving this view a definite status in law.

PROFESSOR W. H. PICKERING, the American astronomer, lecturing in Manchester, England, upon his interesting observations in Jamaica, showed photographs of the planet Mars with what many people call canals and lakes, but not so the professor. He calls them runs and plats because, he explained, these expressions mean nothing. "It is better to call them something that means nothing till we know what they are," he declared. He evidently agrees with the philosophy of the American humorist who said "It is just as well not to know so much as to know so much that ain't so."